D-7552

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date May 28, 1937.

Subject Arrival and Departure of Japanese Naval Transport "Shiretoko".

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

The Japanese Naval transport "Shiretoko" berthed at the O.S.K. Wharf, 184 Yangtszepoo Road, at 3 p.m. May 19. 300 sailors landed and proceeded by Landing Party motor trucks to the barracks on Kiangwan Road.

The following munitions were also unloaded on May 19 from the same vessel :-

300 boxes of rifle ammunition.
100 boxes each containing six 8.75 cm. shells.
160 drums of kerosene oil.
30 bicycles.
100 gas drums.

On board the transport, the following was reported to be loaded before its departure at 2.45 p.m. May 20.

A number of U.B. Beer boxes believed to contain copper plates.
100 bales of old uniforms.
60 boxes of empty cartridges.
5 unserviceable motor trucks

Two hundred sailors left Shanghai in the transport for Japan.

Sih Tse-liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

28 MAY 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 30, 36.

Subject War preparations in Wusih.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shaopliang.

Following the measures adopted at Soochow, the Authorities of Wusih, according to arrivals in Shanghai, have ordered the residents to paint their walls and roofs black as a precaution against air raids.

There are over 10,000 troops scattered around Wusih and the Commanders are commandeering male adults for transportation work and trench digging. Every household has to provide one or two persons together with meals. The period of service is one week a month.

The Shanghai Passport Office has received instructions from the Wai Chiao Pu not to visa foreign passports to Kashing, Chapoo, Kiangin and Wenchow. for the time being.

Tan Shaopliang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Distribution

D.

DBK

C.P.

FILE

DBK 2/3

SPECIAL BRANCH 30 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

F.M. G. 45M-1

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1552

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 22, 1936.

Subject H.I.J.M. Navy Transport "Shiritoko" arrives at Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

The name of the Japanese naval transport which arrived at the O.S.K. Wharf in the morning of November 20 is "Shiritoko" (知床) and not "Nojima" as reported on November 20. The following stores were unloaded in addition to those previously reported :-

41	Gun shells.
91	Aerial bombs.
220	Light gun shells.
16	Small hand carts.
4,000	Sand bags.
3,000	Winter uniforms.
100	Steel plates.
200	Wooden poles.
300	boxes small arms ammunition.

The following articles were loaded on board :-

2	10 c.m. guns.
100	machine guns, rifles, etc.
2	motor trucks.
4	motor cycles.
1,000	summer uniforms.
200	bags of sugar.

This vessel left Shanghai for Japan at 3.30 p.m. Nov. 21, the only ratings on board being the crew.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Div. — D.
D.B.

1936

FM. 1
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552

S.1, Special Branch Shtdd.

REPORT.

Shinoloko Date Nov. 20, 1936.

Subject H.I.J.M. Navy Transport "~~Nojima~~" arrives at Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* Shinoore D.S.S.

Shinoloko

The Japanese Naval Transport "~~Nojima~~" arrived at the C.S.N. Wharf at 8 a.m. November 20 with 500 members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and a cargo of munitions, etc. and food supplies.

The members of the Landing Party disembarked and proceeded in motor trucks to the Japanese Naval Landing Party barracks, Kiangwan Road.

The unloading of the cargo is in progress and the following articles and commodities have been landed :-

30 motorcycles with sidecars equipped with stands for machine guns.

2 motor trucks.

1,800 boxes of rifle, pistol and machine gun ammunition.

Steel plates each measuring 8' by 4' by $\frac{3}{5}$".

Wooden poles, each 12' in length and 8" in diameter.

Food and medical supplies.

SPECIAL BRANCH 20 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Dist: —

18.11.36.

General Information.

All persons occupying premises in Soochow have been required by the Military Authorities to paint the roof black, a precautionary measure in the event of an air raid.

Since the opening of the Yoh-Han Railway north bound trains from Canton to Hankow have been reserved solely for the transportation of troops and military supplies.

Oil companies supplying gasoline to the Central Government were recently required to construct additional storage in Shensi and Honan and supply an amount of gasoline equivalent to that distributed to military centers in one year.

The Japanese Embassy has issued a report to the effect that Agnes Smedley is collecting contributions from Chinese organizations on behalf of the National Salvation Association.

In connection with the meeting recently convened by Doo Yuet Sung and other leaders of the Chinese community, it is rumoured that General Chiang will make use of the Red Pang and the Green Pang in the present national crisis.

SPECIAL BRANCH
18 NOV 1936
CHIEF CONSTABLE

F.M. 1
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. 75-2
21-10-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Staff~~

REPORT

Date October 21, 1936.

Subject Japanese Authorities demand the removal of Mayor Wu Teh Chen (Further to report dated October 16, 1936).

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

Discreet enquiries made at the same source from which the information regarding the local Tangpu's protest against the Japanese Authorities' demand for the transfer of Mayor Wu was obtained, show that no reply has yet been received from the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at Nanking to the telegram despatched by the local Tangpu urging that the demand be rejected. It is learned that, as a rule, such telegrams would be filed by the higher authorities and that a reply is seldom considered necessary.

The Tangpu consider that information on this matter should not be divulged so as not to increase the anti-Japanese feelings of local citizens and aggravate the local situation.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH
21 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1
342
25/10

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch ~~Station~~

Date October 16, 1936.

Subject (in full) Attached Report of Japanese demanding transfer of Mayor Wu Tieh-chen.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Tan Shao-liang.

Discreet enquiries have been made re attached, but I have been unable to obtain confirmation from any sources (City Government or Tangku).

It does not appear likely that Mayor Wu will have to seek the assistance of local Tangku.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

17 OCT. 1936

FM. A
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Shanghai

REPORT

Date October 16, 1936.

Subject Japanese authorities demand the removal of Mayor Wu Teh Chen.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* [illegible]

It is reliably reported that the Japanese authorities have submitted a demand to the National Government for the dismissal of General Wu Teh-chen from his post of Mayor of the Shanghai Municipality on the ground that he protested against the activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai. On learning of this, the local Tangpu on October 15 secretly despatched a telegram to the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang urging that the demand be rejected, and that the praiseworthy action of Mayor Wu should be strongly supported.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

D.S.P. (Special Branch)

C.P.

SPECIAL BRANCH
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

16/10

S1

Report further before passing report to liaison officers.

16 OCT. 1936

CONFIDENTIAL

7552
23-10-36

October 23,1936.

Japanese Naval Landing Party Acquire Additional Premises.

Premises No. 265 Darroch Road, a large Chinese dwelling house, which is near the place where the Japanese marine, Nakayama, was shot on 9th November 1935, has been taken over by the Japanese Naval Landing Party to house additional staff officers. The monthly rental of the premises is $450.00 and alterations are in progress to meet the requirements of the Landing Party. Sentries have been posted at the front gate which faces Foong Loh Li(豐樂里).

FILE
DBR 231

Dixwell Road Station
October 22, 1936.

Japanese Naval Landing Party occupy new premises.

I respectfully beg to report that the premises No. 265 Darroch Road, a large Chinese dwelling house, built and owned by Lee Kwei Sung, stock and share broker, adjoining the garage on the North side and on the West side of Darroch Road(where the Japanese marine, Nakayama, was shot on the night of 9th November 1935) has been taken over by the Japanese Naval Landing Party as an extra staff office for additional staff officers, these premises have been rented at a sum of $450.00 per month and alterations are in progress to fit the premises up to the requirements of the J.N.L.P. Mr. Lee has removed to Avenue Road near Seymour Road. Conversation with Mr. Lee at his office address No.69 Kiukiang Road, Tel. 13163-4-5 states that he handed over the lease to the J.N.L.P. on October 17, 1936, two marine sentries are now posted on duty at the front gate which faces Foong Loh Li.

FILE

Translation of French Report dated October 20, 1936

Concentration of Chinese Troops in Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas.

Following the strained relationship between China and Japan, the Commission of National Military Affairs (General Chiang Kai Shek) has reinforced the troops stationed in the Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas..

A/ Soochow-Nanking area

Before September 20 the following troops were stationed in this region :

1) The 87th Division (General WANG KING KIU - 王靖玖), the units of which were distributed between Kiangying and Changshu.

2) Four regiments of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps, quartered in the Chingkiang area.

3) The Instructional Division, quartered at Nanking.

4) The 23rd Independent Artillery Regiment, stationed at Nanking.

5) The 8th(?) Liaison Regiment, stationed at Nanking and

6) The 1st Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Nanking.

Between September 22 and October 3, the following units appeared to have been transferred into this region :

11th Division (General KAO LI TSU) (甘麗初)

36th Division (General SUNG CHI LIEN - 宋希濂)

78th Division (General KWEI YUNG TSING - 桂永清)

88th Division (General SHEN YUAN LIANG - 孫元良)

3rd Independent Artillery Regiment (Colonel LI TE MING - 李法明)

4th Independent Artillery Regt. (Colonel KUNG KING KWEI - 孔慶桂)

Defence works are understood to have been thrown up at Kiating and Yushan.

At Nanking, the surrounding hills - Tse Ching Shan (紫金山), Yu Hwa Tai (雨花台), Chi Ming Shi (鸡鸣寺) and Tang Shan, have been declared fortified zones and the construction of shelters, artillery platforms etc has been pushed forward. Emplacements for anti-aircraft guns have been constructed near the walls of the capital.

B/ Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area

Before September 20, the 57th Division commanded by General LI SUNG SHAN (李松山) was stationed in the Kashing area.

Between September 22 and October 15, the following troops appear to have been transferred into the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area :

Head-quarters of the 4th Army; Commander-in-Chief, General WU CHI HWEI (吳奇偉).

Headquarters of the 27th army, commanded by General LI YUN CHI (李雲杰).

43rd Division under General CHOU HSIANG TSOU (周祥初)

49th Division under General WU CHEN CHENG (伍诚仁) (This division is understood to have been transferred into the Wukiang-Pingweng area from the beginning of October).

55th Division under General YUAN CHAO CHANG (阮肇昌)

60th Division under General CHEN PEI (陈沛)

90th Division under General WU CHI HWEI (吴奇伟)

20th Division (newly organised) under General HAO TSU CHIU (郝梓荣)

34th Independant Brigade under General LU CHI CHIANG (罗技强)

35th Independant Brigade under General LI YI (李毅)

38th Independent Brigade under General PANG CHUAN TSA (潘善斋)

11th Brigade (newly organised) under General SHIH HSIN YING (石秀英)

1st Independent Artillery Regiment under Colonel LI CHIH CHUN (李世俊)

2nd Independent Artillery Regt.-mColonel CHIEN NGO CHING (金鹤卿)

29th Independent Artillery Regt.- Colonel CHANG CHIEN (张潜)
(Battle order given in appendix)

Defence works are understood to be in course of construction at Tsingpu and Fengyen.

In conclusion, let us note that the 300 officers who were following the courses at the Central Military Academy received their diplomas at the end of September; that is to say, three months before the normal end of the courses of instruction.

Roles Chen
23/10

APPENDIX

Battle Order of Troops stationed in the Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas.

A/ **Soochow-Nanking area**

Units	Effectives	
Nanking (I)		
Instructional Division	10,000 men	24 guns
2nd Liaison Regt.	1,500 men	-
1st Regiment of Engineers	1,500 men	-
23rd Independent Artillery Regt. (2)		36 guns
Nanking-Chingkiang		
88th Division	10,000 men	24 guns
Ihing-Wusieh		
11th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
78th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Chinkiang		
Four regiments of Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps	6,000 men	-
Changchow-Wusieh		
107th Brigade of the 36th Division	3,000 men	-
Soochow (3)		
Headquarters and 106th Brigade of the 36th Division	4,000 men	12 guns
4th Independent Artillery Regt.		36 guns
Weiting		
108th Brigade of the 36th Division	3,000 men	-
Wukiang, Tungli and Pingwang		
49th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Artillery Group of Central Military School		12 guns
Changshu, Foshan and Hupukow		
87th Division	10,000 men	24 guns
3rd Artillery Regiment		36 guns
TOTAL :	79,000 men;	240 guns

B/ Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area

Units	Effectives	
Hangchow Area		
Headquarters of 4th Army		
Headquarters of 27th Army		
43rd Division	10,000 men	12 guns
179th and 180th Brigades of the 30th (?) Division	6,000 men	12 guns
90th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
14th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	
38th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	
11th Brigade (newly organised)	3,000 men	
Kashing area		
55th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
57th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Headquarters and 178th Brigade of the 60th Division	4,000 men	-
20th Division (newly organised)	10,000 men	12 guns
35th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	-
1st Independent Artillery Regt.		33 guns
2nd Independent Artillery Regt		55 (?) guns
29th Artillery Regiment		36 (?) guns
TOTAL	72,000 men;	180 guns

The 8th Gendarmerie Regiment is at Sungkiang (1,500 men)

Grand TOTAL	151,000 men	420 guns

FM. 2
G. 45M-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552

SECRET REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date October 20, 1936.

Subject Present Political Situation.

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by

The latest development in the situation was the conference held in Hangchow on October 18, attended by Chiang Kai-shek and a number of prominent military leaders. From reliable sources, it is learned that the leaders pledged support to the decisions of the Nanking Government. It was resolved that every effort should be made to settle the Sino-Japanese problem amicably, but that China should not cede further territory to Japan, and should refuse to allow Japan to assist in the communist suppression campaign.

Enquiries also elicit the information that the situation is tense in Nanking. The more conservative of the Chinese politicians are in favour of taking for granted the fact that the Japanese are established in Jehol and Manchuria and cannot be removed. The less conservative will not agree to this attitude, and maintain that China must exercise sovereign rights over all her present and former territory. All the politicians, however, are in accord on the point that further territory cannot be ceded to Japan. Hence the diplomats and the military leaders are prepared to show a united front.

C.P.
DC(D)
D.C.(A)

SPECIAL BRANCH
20 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

The Japanese are well aware of this attitude. Major-General Kita, the military attache, is taking a pessimistic view. He foresees a breakdown in the forthcoming negotiations and a recurrence of anti-Japanese incidents which will lead to the Japanese taking free action. The massing of Chinese troops is also causing grave concern, and in this respect it is interesting to note that the Russian Abolnik of the Tass News Agency formerly residing in Shanghai and now in Peiping is sending frequent and detailed reports of troop movements to Moscow. These reports are for the most part accurate,

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

and indicate that he has access to confidential sources.

The situation in Shanghai is normal. Reports which would tend to agitate the people are being excluded from the Press by the local censors. The fear of immediate hostilities which followed the shooting of the Japanese marine on September 23 has now subsided. Again, Mayor Wu Te Chen, with the approval of higher officials, has adopted a stern attitude in connection with the activities of the national salvation societies. Arrests have already been made as an example, and the leaders have been warned to desist from all activities under pain of immediate and direct action being taken against them.

Developments in the situation depend entirely upon the result of the forthcoming negotiations. The local national salvation societies are influenced partly by Mayor Wu's warnings, and partly because they are inspired with the hope that China will flatly refuse to make further concessions to Japan. Any compromise will be distasteful to the societies, and should a compromise be effected, the local societies will no doubt recommence their activities.

DBR
25/10

J M Brown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552

Central Station, 36.

REPORT

Date October 21, 1936.

Subject Japanese Marines patrolling Soochow Road.

Made by and Forwarded by Chief Inspector C. Bishop.

Sir,

F. S. 260 Douglas reports that at 10.15 p.m. 20-10-36 a Japanese patrol consisting of eight marines, two armed with pistols and six with rifles, patrolled East to West on Soochow Road and turned North over Chapoo Road Bridge.

No untoward incident occurred.

C. Bishop C. I.
Officer in charge Central District

D. C. (Divisions)
D. O. "A" Div.
Special Branch.

SPECIAL BRANCH
21 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

7552
19-10-36

Date October 19, 1936.

Subject (in full) Japanese transport "Nojima" (野島) discharges munitions and military equipment at Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

The Japanese transport "Nojima" arrived at the O.S.K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at 7.30 a.m. October 17 and discharged the following cargo between 1 p.m. October 17 and 2 p.m. October 18 :-

60 motor trucks.

50 tanks (small). 20 tanks (large)

3 anti-aircraft guns. 100 bicycles.

4 gasoline pumps for aeroplanes.

50 military telephone sets.

40 armoured cars (sides camouflaged).

200 empty aerial bomb shells.

3,000 boxes of rifle ammunition.

1,500 boxes of shells.

During the unloading of the cargo all unauthorized persons were barred from the wharf.

The "Nojima" left for Japan at 2 p.m. October 18.

D.B.K. 19/10

SPECIAL BRANCH 19 OCT. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

D.B.K. 19/10

French Police Translation dated October 20, 1936

Movements of Japanese Forces

The Japanese cruisers NAGARA, SENDAI and JINTSU, of the 8th Division of the 1st Squadron left Shanghai at 3.30 p.m. on October 19. Now only one cruiser, four destroyers and one gun-boat remain in port.

During the day the Japanese naval authorities reduced the strength of the troops in Chapei. At Rokusan Garden there remains only one post of four men, and the adjacent barracks is occupied by only 40 men, in place of 300.

Some thirty cases landed from the transport NOSHIMA were transported from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Company godown No.4 on board the cruiser SENDAI. There still remains a thousand cases in the Company's godowns. The Settlement Police believe that the godown shelters a large amount of material, comprising among other things, 70 armoured cars, 60 lorries etc

As the godowns are being strictly guarded it will not be possible to verify this information until the material in question is removed to the Japanese barracks in North Szechuen Road.

Noted

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED OCTOBER 19, 1936.

1346/S Departure from Shanghai of the Japanese transport "Noshima."

The Japanese transport Noshima which arrived here on Saturday morning, left yesterday for Japan. During its stay in Shanghai, the following was unloaded:

Field Artillery...1(11cm/m)....2(77m/m).....3
Tanks (Small type).....4
Machine guns.....4
Trucks.....4
M/cycles and sidecars.....4
Empty spherical mines of 30/35 cms/diameter. 300
Torpedoes (1 from "Jintsu" and 2 from "Bendai").....25
Aerial bombs of 25 kilograms.....30
Shells of 140 m/m.....500
Cases of cartridges. 3000
Rifles.....4500
Armoured plate of all sizes.....800
Cases of iron wire (barbed-wire)..... 40
Cases of rubber tyres.....20
Buoys.....7
Various cases. 1000

Besides the materials sent on the cruisers a certain number of cases were sent to the barracks on North Szechuen Road. The remainder was placed in the O.S.K. No. 4 godown.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-37

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special Branch Shanghai.

REPORT

Date October 13, 1936.

Subject: Local Peace Preservation Corps and the Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai.

Made by: [illegible] Forwarded by: [illegible]

Attached herewith is a list "A" of local Peace Preservation Corps showing their present disposition, strength and equipment. The units of this Corps have been recently re-numbered in order to facilitate control.

These units were originally stationed in Nantao and Chapei until on or about October 6 when they were all secretly transferred to various strategic points in Chapei and the suburbs of Shanghai, including Tahzang (大場), as a precautionary measure against any emergency arising out of the tension in Sino-Japanese relations. At that time, all members were dressed in civilian clothes in order to conceal their identity and instructed to avoid business centres as much as possible. As the local situation has eased to some extent at present, members of these units are now in uniform, but are still confined to barracks, holding themselves in readiness for any emergency. They are each provided with complete equipment, including hand grenades and 1[illegible] rounds of ammunition.

The headquarters of the 1st Regiment of the Paoantui, which has moved to the Military Club, Sin Kee Road, Nantao, when the secret transfer took place, has officially been moved back to 250 Hung Joo Road, Chapei, while that of the 2nd Regiment is still officially located in the Military Club, Nantao, although the former unit has secretly established an office at Tahzang and the latter, at Chenju. Both these offices will be used as field headquarters by the respective units in the event of trouble.

List "B", appended to this report, shows the disposition of the Central Military Police now stationed in Nantao.

Yes. Distribution Sih Fee Liang

S.C. (Special Branch) D DBR 16/10.

SPECIAL BRANCH 16 OCT. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

OCT. 16 1936

APPENDIX "A"

List showing the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
1st Regiment with headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Ngoh Ts'en (岳岑).			
1) 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, and 2 armed motor cycles.	Major Wu Hao-kwei (吳紹魁)	Pangpu (彭浦鎮).
2) 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with 406 rifles, 4 machine guns, and 40 pistols.	Major Wang Chi-tsung (常計春)	Tahzang (大場) and vicinity.
3) 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with 412 rifles, and 38 pistols including 20 Mausers.	Major Wong Vee-ming (王維民)	Nanziang (南翔)
4) Special Service Company, attached to 1st Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. (In case of emergency these men will dress in plain clothes and will be posted for duty on the boundaries of Chapei.)
2nd Regiment with headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), 3 in Kee Road, Nantao. Commander Li Hsueh-chi (李学啟).			
5) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao-hwei (董葆輝)	In an unnumbered house at Dah Yang Jao (大洋橋), Chapei.
6) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen. armed with rifles.	-do-	61 Tan Ka Jao (談家橋), Chapei.
7) 3rd Company. 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Tan Ts Wan Ka (潭子湾街), Chapei.
8) 4th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Ngoeh-tseng (周玉楨)	Siao Zang Miao (小場廟), a temple in Chenju.
9) 5th and 6th Companies, and Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	300 infantrymen armed with 256 rifles, 40 Mauser pistols and 4 machine guns.	-do-	Chenju (真如).

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Name of Commander	Billet
10) 7th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健.)	Near the Kiang-wan Railway Stn. (江湾車站).
11) 6th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Huchow Guild (湖州会館), Wei Wen Road (会文路), Chapei.
12) 8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles, 6 machine guns and 40 Mauser pistols.	-do-	Soong Kung Yuen Road (宋公園路), near Liu Ying Road (柳營路), Chapei.
13) Signal Company, attached to the Paoantui Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Liu Heng (劉衡)	18117 Si Kwang Foh Road (西光復路), Chapei.
14) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Wong Ts-zung (王志成)	1541 Chung Hwa Sing Road (中華新路), Chapei.
15) "Stokes" Gun Company, attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Wong Nyi-ming (王儀明)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Nantao.
16) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Comdr. Li Hsueh-chi (李學啟)	-do-

Total : 3,542 men.

.....

OCT. 19 1936

APPENDIX "B"

List of the Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai showing their strength and disposition

Unit	No. of men	Commander	Billet
2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police with headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa. Commander Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝).			
"Stokes" Gun and Machine Gun Companies.	152	Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's headquarters, Lunghwa.
1st Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126	Woo Ling-zung (吳嶺宗)	-do-
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126	Kwei Vee-liang (蒯維良)	Wenchow Guild (溫州会館), Kong Ghui Road (康衢路), Nantao.
The Independent Company, 2nd Regiment.	126	Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's headquarters, Lunghwa.
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's headquarters.	120	Tsang Yung-nyien (章永年)	-do-
Total :-	750 men		

.....

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 15, 1936.

Subject Present Political Situation.

SECRET

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by

Further to Special Branch Report dated October 7 concerning the present tension in Sino-Japanese relations, enquiries have elicited the following information :-

The impasse which arose when the Nanking Government stipulated certain conditions before entering into negotiations regarding the Japanese demands has not yet been removed. The present parleys conducted between Mr. Suma, Japanese Consul General at Nanking and Mr. Kao Tsung Wu, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are regarded by Chinese politicians as of little importance. Mr. Suma appears to be highly unpopular owing to the fact that he insisted upon the acceptance of all the Japanese demands. Mr. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador to China, was reported to be taking a less rigid view, and was willing to effect a compromise if the Nanking Government would agree to accept half of the demands submitted. With these two officials in disagreement, Mr. Kuwujima, the Special Courier of the Japanese Foreign Office, arrived in China and after discussions with them suggested that they should endeavour to obtain the acceptance of 70% of the demands, without however giving a final decision. The Japanese Foreign Office has issued further instructions to its ministers in China after Mr. Kuwujima submitted his report on the situation.

Meanwhile Mr. Kawagoe is reported to be dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, which report may have led to the rumours that he is considering tendering his resignation.

No development in the situation is expected until the instructions from Tokyo are carried out. The Nanking Government is content to wait until the final demands are

C.P.

15 OCT. 1936

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

submitted by the Japanese. There is a strong belief that whatever demands are submitted will be rejected owing to the fact that all China's plans for resistance appear to have been completed and also because the Nanking Government dare not oppose public opinion at this stage by compromising with Japan.

DBR
5/

Th: Brown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

I.M. 2
G. 45M-1-2

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Station.

REPORT

Date October 15, 1936.

Subject Activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in the Western District.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

Manoeuvres including trench digging and sandbag filling are carried out daily by some 200 members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party on a piece of vacant ground to the west of Ying Hwa Li, off Robison Road, O.O.L. adjoining N.W.K. No.1 and 2 Mills, in the morning and afternoon. Each practice lasts about 1½ hours.

This piece of land, which is surrounded by a wall about 10 feet high, formerly belonged to one named Pan Nyi Tai (潘義泰), a land owner in the Western District, and has been sold to the N.W.K. Mills. An entrance has been constructed in the wall adjoining the N.W.K. No.1 and 2 Mills, thus facilitating entrance and communication without resorting to the use of the roadway.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

DBR

D. C. (Special Branch)
Distribution.
D' DBR 15/10

SPECIAL BRANCH
15 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 14, 1936.

Subject General situation in Shanghai and neighbourhood.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

Location of the 1st Regiment, Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps.

The 1st Regiment (1,500 strong) of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps, formerly stationed at Sungkiang and Tsungming Island, arrived at Taitsang during the past week, and the men are now distributed in villages around Kiating (16 miles from Shanghai), Liuho and Taitsang (25 miles from Shanghai). The commander of this unit is Li Siang-zien (李湘泉), who has established his headquarters at Taitsang. A military telephone has been installed between Taitsang and the office established at Chenju by the 1st Regiment of the local Paoantui.

Japanese sailors land at the Customs Jetty

At 2.30 p.m. October 12, 100 sailors from H.I.J.M.N. "Juitsu" landed at the Customs Jetty and proceeded in motor-trucks to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Barracks, Kiangwan Road.

Motortrucks dispatched to Nanking

Twenty new motor trucks were sent from the Kiangnan Arsenal to Nanking via the Shanghai South Station at 8.30 p.m. October 12.

Chapei Fire Brigade vehicles sent back to Chapei

The three vehicles belonging to the Chapei Fire Brigade which were taken and garaged at the residence of Chen Ping-chien (陳炳謙), No.12 Route Magy, French Concession, on October 10, were sent back to Chapei on October 12.

Extra police at the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety return to their respective stations

The sixty policemen from various stations in Nantao who were recently transferred for duty at the North Station

C.P. D.C.(D.I.) D.C.(C.I.) 14 OCT. 1936

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety were sent back to their respective stations on October 13.

Civic Training - rifle shooting practice

Between 6 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. October 14, some 200 persons who are undergoing a course of civic training attended a rifle shooting practice at Si Pao Dai, Kaochongmiao.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

SPECIAL BRANCH
14 OCT. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM 2
G. 45M-1-36

Confidential.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552
13-10-36

Central Station,

REPORT

Date 13th. Oct. 1936

Subject Japanese sailors landed at the Customs jetty

Made by F. S. Self Forwarded by F. Inspr. C. Division

Sir,

At 2.p.m. 12-10-36, the undersigned and C. P. S. 1243, proceeded to the Customs jetty in order to resume jetty duty.

On the roadway extending the whole length of Pontoon No. 11. (opposite Kiukiang Road) a distance of about 100 yards, there was a line of piled rifles and machine guns, with a pile of stacked kitbags at the North end of the line.

About 100 Japanese sailors were present with several of their number armed with rifles and facing outwards, guarding the weapons.

Pedestrians were being prevented from walking along the East pavement between the pontoon and the weapons.

There was a space between the sentries and the West footpath so that no obstruction was caused to vehicular traffic.

C. P. C. 1498, on duty at the jetty, (No.4. Beat.) informed the undersigned that the party had arrived at about 1.p.m.

At about 2-30.p.m. several Naval trucks arrived and the party left by truck in a Northerly direction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

F. S. Self

F. S. 3207

D. C.

DEPUTY D. C. P.

D. C. "A" Div.

D. C. (DIVISIONS)

14 OCT. 1936

INFORMATION

G. H. Ou

Translation from French Police Report dated October 13, 1936.

9.30 a.m. October 13, 1936.

Subject : Situation in the Settlement.
Movement of Japanese Forces.
Movement of Chinese Forces.

Reference : CR 1332/S of October 12, 1936.
Murder of Japanese Marine Taminato.

Information confirmed from different sources indicate that plain clothes soldiers are now located to the south of Shanghai in the vicinity of Lunghua. It appears that they arrived by train during last week from Nanking in small groups, changing their garments at the Hsinlunghua railway station. About three hundred soldiers are billeted in the Lunghua village.

The North Railway Station Police was yesterday reinforced by 60 policemen from different stations of the P.S.B. The P.S.B. having been informed that certain Chinese were purchasing for the Japanese important quantities of jute sacks and bags, arrested yesterday evening two Chinese who had come with a truck to take delivery of 30,000 sacks from the Wen Shen Store, 7 Wei Kuan Huang Ka, Nantao. The truck and the sacks were seized and the owner of the store was placed under arrest.

Yesterday we reported on the arrival of three Japanese cruisers belonging to the 8th. Division of the 1st. Squadron. At 2.45 p.m. about 200 marines were disembarked from the Nagara, whilst at 3.15 p.m. 150 men landed from the Jintsu. The 350 men were taken to the barracks on North Szechuan Road.

Signed : Sarly.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552

REPORT

Special Branch Station

Date October 12 19 36.

Subject Exodus of residents from Kading, Nanziang to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

I motored along the new highway leading to Soochow, Wusieh, etc. on Sunday last to make general observation.

On the way to Nanziang I came across a barrier where officers wearing Sun Yat-sen uniform and speaking the Shanghai dialect stopped my car and put me through an interrogation before I was allowed to proceed. All buses proceeding towards Shanghai were crowded with passengers with their baggage piled high on the top of the vehicles. The exodus is apparently due to the presence of newly arrived troops scattered around the villages.

It is said that some of the troops are in plain clothes and are prohibited from going near the highway or the main streets where shops are located so as to avoid attracting public attention.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution - D. D. (Sp)

C.P. Reg. Mr. Farmer of return

D C (Dis) Kay.

D C (Cr)

For Boss

D C (Sp Br)

12 OCT. 1936

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch/dibd/

REPORT

Date October 12, 1936.

Subject General Situation in Shanghai and Neighbourhood.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

No untoward incidents affecting Sino-Japanese relations locally have come to notice to-day, October 12.

Policemen transferred to North Station Branch of Bureau of Public Safety

Sixty policemen have been transferred from various stations in Nantao to the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety for duty within the area under the jurisdiction of this branch bureau.

Motor trucks transported to Nanking and Kiukiang

Twenty new motor trucks were transported to Nanking at 8.30 p.m. October 10 from the Shanghai South Railway Station.

Some 30 motor trucks have been shipped from the Kaochongmiao Jetty to Kiukiang during the past three days by lighters.

The Kiangnan Arsenal have 50 motor-truck chassis for which they are awaiting instructions as to disposal.

Soldiers in plain clothes arrive at Lunghwa

Some 300 soldiers, unit unknown, have secretly arrived at Lunghwa in small groups from Nanking via the Soochow-Kashing Railway during the past week. They donned civilian clothes at the Hsin Lunghwa Station before proceeding to their destination.

They are at present staying in separate dwelling houses in the Lunghwa Village.

Distribution D.
DBK. 12/10

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

CP. [illegible]
DC (Div)
DC (CI)
Form 6

SPECIAL BRANCH
12 OCT 1936

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 1552
Station
Date 12-10-36

S.1., Sps. Br. D.
Date October 12, 1936.

Subject (in full) Situation at Lunghwa Aerodrome

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [signature]

Discreet enquiries at the Lunghwa Aerodrome show that there is no truth in the report that 2,000 troops had arrived there and were engaged in searching pedestrians in the vicinity this morning, October 12, 1936.

At the Aerodrome, drill exercises for civilians as a part of the programme of civic training are being held every morning and the number of participants in these exercises varies from 500 to 1,000.

The Lunghwa Aerodrome is at present guarded by 20 members of the military police of the 1st Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, now billeted in the Lunghwa Temple.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC SB
Capn. Boone informed.
2.35 pm
MB
DSR.
12/10.

12 OCT. 1936

Translation of French Report dated October 12, 1936

Situation in the International Settlement
Movements of Japanese and Chinese Forces

The situation remains much the same as it was on Saturday.

A new Chinese bureau has been rented in the French Concession. It is to be a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ statistics office and will be established at Nos. 6 & 12, Lane 1292 RueLafayette.

Only a few new removals have been reported from Chapei, which is now three parts evacuated.

It seems that the Chinese mean to organise their defences to the North of the town. During the past two days emplacements for automatic weapons have been set up along the whole length of the TAN TSE WEI creek ( ) bordering Chapei from the South-West to the North-East.

One thousand plain clothes soldiers are reported to have arrived at Quinsan on October 9 and to be lodging with the townspeople.

The Social Bureau ~~xxx~~ is engaged in recruiting 100 mechanics for the requirements of the aviation centre at Nanchang.

At 11 p.m. on the 9th instant the following quantities of aircraft bombs were transported from the arsenal at Nantao to Nanking :

1600 of 18 kg.; 100 of 50 kg.; 30 of 250 kg.

On October 10 three vehicles belonging to the Chapei Fire Brigade were brought into the French Concession. They are garaged at No.12 Route Magy, the residence of Mr CHEN PING CHIEN, Chief of the Brigade. These vehicles belong to Mr Chen, who collects subscriptions from merchants towards the upkeep of the Fire Brigade.

During the morning of October 11 the Japanese naval strength was augmented by three cruisers : the NAGARA, SENDAI and JINTSU. These three vessels belong to the 8th Division of the 1st Squadron (Yokosuka). The Nagara gauges 5100 tons, with a speed of 33 knots. She is armed with 7 140 m/m guns, two anti-aircraft guns of 76 m/m, 2 machine guns and 8 torpedo tubes of 533 m/m. and carries a crew of 438 men. The two other vessels, which are a variation of the Nagara, possess the same armament. Each ship carries a sea-plane which takes off by the catapult system.

The following vessels were in port this morning :

cruisers IDZUMO (Vice-Admiral OIKAWA); SENDAI (rear-admiral JINTSU and NAGARA; torpede-boats FUMIZUKI, NAGATUKI and SAZUKI of the 22nd Squadron, and SHIOKAZE and SHIMAKAZE of the 3rd Squadron, representing a total of four cruisers five torpede-boats.

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12 10 36

The 2nd Regiment of the Paoantui has established its headquarters at Tah-zang for the purpose of supervising the forces stationed in Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung. Military telephones have been laid connecting these places. 150 members of the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment are billeted in a building near the Anti-Kidnapping Society Home, behind the Kiang-wan Railway Station.

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FM 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7552
13-10-36

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date October 11, 1936.

Subject General Situation in Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by G.Thomson D.S.I.

Nantao Merchant Volunteers confined to barracks during the night

The Nantao Merchant Volunteer Corps issued in the evening of October 10, 1936, a secret instruction to all members and volunteers ordering them to report for duty every evening at their respective offices and confine themselves to barracks during the night.

It is reported that the Chinese Authorities have decided upon the following plan in case of any attempt made by the Japanese to take action against Chinese controlled territory :-

1) That all lights on streets be extinguished at once.
2) That members of Paoantui be responsible for the defence of the first line; the Chinese Police, the 2nd line, with members of Merchant Volunteer Corps in reserve.

Soldiers in plain clothes arrive at Quinsan

It is reported that during the night of October 9/10 one thousand soldiers in plain clothes arrived at Quinsan from Soochow. On the morning of October 10, the Chinese Police at Quinsan secretly instructed all house owners to make room on their premises for the accommodation of soldiers.

Two Chinese arrested for loitering at the Civic Centre on Oct.10

At 10.45 a.m. October 10, two Chinese were taken into custody by the Chinese Police at the Civic Centre for loitering while the Shanghai City Government celebrations of the Double Tenth Festival were in progress. These two persons who were released at 5.30 p.m. the same day on security gave the following names :-

Li Kuo-zu (李国柱), who claimed to be an ex-gateman of the Wayside Police Station.

Chang Feng-ting (张凤亭).

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Barbed wire barricades for North Station Branch, P.S.B.

Twelve barbed wire barricades were brought by motor trucks Nos.3 and 4 at 6 p.m. October 10 from Nantao to the North Station Branch Bureau of Public Safety, Paoshan Road, and are now deposited on a piece of vacant ground behind the Bureau.

Machinery of S.N.R. Woosung Works removed to Changchow

A quantity of machinery installed in the Woosung Works of the S.N.R. Line, at Wentsopang, off Woosung-Shanghai Line, has been removed to Changchow where it is said a site for a new workshed has been secured.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

DBR. 11/10

~~Officer i/c~~ Special Branch.

Copies sent to C(2), E, G, H, I.
DBR 12/10

C.P. For favour of return please
D C (Dir)
D C (C)

Von Bower
D.C. (Sp Br)

12 OCT. 1936

TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED OCTOBER 9, 1936.

1330/S 9.30 a.m. October 9,1936.

Subject: Situation in the Settlement.
Movement of Japanese troops.
Movement of Chinese troops.

Reference: Murder of Japanese Marine TAMINATO.

The situation remains the same as it was yesterday.

In a communication addressed to the Japanese Authorities, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai has requested the withdrawal from Chapei of all Japanese posts and patrols.

A new consignment of silver (2,035 cases - $10,165,000) for Hongkong left on October 7 on the s.s."Empress of Canada."

It is reported that on the Shanghai Nanking Line, two armoured trains - Nos. 5 and 7 - are to be seen, one at Nanking and one at Wusih.

Yesterday the local Tangpu rented premises at No. 8 Route Vallon. A part of the archives of the local Kuomintang have been sent to this address. The "land office" of the Chinese Municipality has rented premises at 370 Route de Sieyes and has had its archives shifted there.

During the 8th-9th inst. the number of removals from Chapei was very important. Proceeding in a southerly direction ofer the bridges of the Soochow Creek, 460 trucks, 964 automobiles, 8350 ricshas, 983 wheelbarrows and 213 vareius vehicles loades with furniture and trunks were seen.

In order to put a step to rumours which are prevalent, the Garrison Commander's office has had inserted in all this morning's newspapers, instructions to the effect that anyone who spreads stories of an alarmist nature will be arrested and tried according to military law.

SAMLY.

TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED OCTOBER 9, 1936.

4 p.m. October 9, 1936.

1331/S Subject: Transfer to the French Concession of archives of certain Chinese administrations.

Reference: Report 1330/S of October 9, 1936. Assassination of Japanese marine TAMINATO.

As a result of the present tense situation between China and Japan, the Shanghai City Government has taken the opportunity of transferring to the French Concession certain archives.

In this connection, the following premises have been rented:

201 Route de Boissezon for the archives of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The transfer had not been made up till October 9, 1936.

631 Avenue Foch for the archives of the Bureau of Public Safety. Transfer not made by October 9.

370 Route de Sieyes for the archives of the "land office" of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Transfer finished.

8 Route Vallon for the archives of the local Kuomintang. Transfer not completed by October 9.

44 Joffre Terrace for the archives of the Public Works Dept. Transfer finished.

On the other hand, the three state banks have had their non-negotiable bills and their stocks of unnumbered banknotes transferred to the strong rooms of the I.S.S., Ave. Edward VII and to the Banque Franco-Chinoise, French Bund.

Further, the Minister of Communications is endeavouring to locate premises in the French Concession for the purpose of housing a short-wave radio station.

Signed: SARLY.

Shanghai, October 9, 1936.

List of governmental establishments which have rented premises in the French Concession for the purpose of storing archives.

Local Government: 201 Route Boissezon.

Bureau of Public Safety: 641 Avenue Foch.

Local office of the Kuomintang: 8 Route Vallon.

Land office of the Local Government: 370 Route de Sieyes.

Bureau of Public Works of the Local Government:
44 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre.

Translation of French Police Report dated October 8, 1936
9 a.m.

Situation in the International Settlement
Movement of Japanese troops
Movement of Chinese troops

The panic caused by the anxiety reigning among the population of Chapei was reflected yesterday in the great number of removals .

The placing of a net-work of barbed wire in the neighbourhood of the North Railway Station during the evening still added to the panic. Note : The Chinese authorities say that this network of barbed wire has been set up in order to facilitate the protection of Japanese notabilities who have to take the train at the North Station.

During the afternoon and evening, 73 trucks, 223 automobiles, 2677 ricshas, 14 small carts, 196 hand-trucks and 44 different vehicles laden with trunks and articles of furniture were observed crossing the various bridges of Soochow Creek.

Dismantling of the machines in the workshops at Woosung of the Shanghai-Nanking line is almost completed. An important quantity of material has already been transferred to Changchow - 163 kilometres from Shanghai.

At Chapei, the Pao Zeu Shan Tsang Benevolent Society, which has a stock of coffins at No.210 Pao Zeu Road, has evacuated the premises. Now 200 soldiers of the 2nd Regiment charged with the maintenance of peace are billeted there. This has induced factories in Chapei to transport into the Concessions their raw materials and manufactured goods which they do not strictly need.

By order of the local government, the omnibus companies are keeping a stand-by service during the night, so as to permit rapid evacuation of the material. Driver not on duty must not leave the depots.

On the Japanese side there is nothing important to report.

Since yesterday Japanese sailors have been installing a telephone wire in Gordon Road (Japan China S and W Co Mills) towards Robison Road.

Furthermore they have completed the following lines :

1/ From the barracks to Post No.641 N. Szechuen Road,

2/ do to Post No.400 Miller Road,

3/ do to Post No.221 Eu Yang Rd (near Dixwell Road),

4/ do to Chimei Road Post (near Dixwell Road),

5/ do to Rokusan Garden hutments,

6/ do to O.S.K. Wharf.

The first five lines are on outside roads, the last in the International Settlement.

At 3.45 p.m. yesterday five lorries transporting approx. 200 marines were seen entering the Japanese barracks at N.Szechuen Road. It is not known whether this was a relief or a detachment disembarked from vessels in the roadstead.

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G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 8, 1936.

Subject Chinese Military Situation along Nanking-Shanghai Line.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

Since the unfavourable development in the Sino-Japanese negotiations on September 23 the Chinese Authorities have commenced to make urgent preparations for a possible outbreak of a war between Japan and China. Troops stationed along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Line have been increased during the past fortnight from 30,000 (including 10,000 soldiers undergoing a refresher course in the Military Academy at Nanking) to about 70,000. In addition to these, troops numbering about 30,000 are stationed in neighbouring cities ready to be transferred at any moment either by train or bus. Statistics showing the disposition of troops, their units and strength are attached as an appendix.

The nearest city to Shanghai along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Line where troops are stationed is Wei Ting (唯亭), approximately 42 miles from the Shanghai North Station, where the headquarters of the 108th Brigade, 36th Division, only recently transferred from Fokien via Hangchow, are at present located.

The Nanking-Shanghai Railway Line from Wei-ting to Changchow is guarded by the 36th Division (10,000) and the 6th Regiment of the Military Police (1,500) with headquarters at Soochow.

Beyond Changchow, the line is guarded by members of the 4 regiments of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps (6,000) with headquarters at Chinkiang.

From Chinkiang westward to Nanking, and in Nanking itself, there are about 30,000 troops including 10,000 of the 88th Division.

The Northern sector of the Soochow-Kashing Railway

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

is defended by the 49th Division (10,000) with headquarters at Wukiang (吳 江).

Changshu and its vicinity are guarded by the 87th Division (10,000) with headquarters at Changshu.

Besides these units, the 11th Division and the 14th Division stationed at Ishing are in readiness for transfer to the railway zone, and this transfer can be easily effected by means of the bus route on the Wusieh-Ishing Highway.

In view of the seriousness of the present situation, the Ministry of War has issued instructions to all armies, emphasizing the importance of keeping secret the movements and whereabouts of troops. Consequently the transfer of troops in almost all cases has taken place during the night and upon arrival at a destination, the troops select their barracks in secluded places, avoiding streets or business centres.

The National Government has been speeding up emergency preparations. The majority of the hills surrounding Nanking such as Tsz Ching San (紫金山), Yui Hwa Tai (雨花台), Chi Ming Dz (鷄鳴寺) and Tong San (湯 山) have all been turned into fortified zones, admission to these places being strictly prohibited to unauthorized persons.

Bases for anti-aircraft guns have been constructed on the city wall of the capital, although no guns have actually been placed there yet. It is learned that the Ministry of War and the General Staff have secretly ordered dugouts to be constructed to be used when necessary, and a

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

tunnel to establish communication between the dugouts and the fort at Tsz Ching San.

On October 1, 1936, the Ministry of War issued a mobilization order to the Air Force staff. It is reported that an anti-air raid practice will be held at Nanking on October 11, 12 and 13 following upon the frequent appearance recently of aeroplanes of unknown nationality over Haichow, a port in Northern Kiangsu.

It is also stated that the villagers of Foshan (福山) and Hupukow (滸浦口), two towns on the bank of the Yangtsze, to the north of Changshu (常熟), have been warned by the Chinese Authorities to evacuate.

It has been ascertained that commencing from October 5, 1936, a regiment of the 36th Division, fully equipped for engaging in fight over a period of three days has arrived every night by train at Chenju from Wei-ting (唯亭) and been withdrawn at dawn. The train transporting these men to Chengju and returning them to their base is preceded by armoured train No.5.

Pan Lien Pih
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr
Sec
Information
Thos Robertson
O. i/c SB

APPENDIX

Statistics of Chinese troops along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway Line, showing their units, disposition and strength

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
NANKING			
2nd Regiment of the Independent Communication Corps, National Army.	1,500		Moo Beu Ka (麼豐街), Nanking.
1st Regiment of the Independent Labour Corps, National Army.	1,500		No.34 "Piao" (樓), Barracks, San Bar Lur (三牌樓), Nanking.
7th Regiment of the Central Military Police.	1,500	Koh Tseng-lung (谷正倫)	Sung Ka Hong (中高巷), Dah Ying Pih (大影壁), Nanking.
9th Regiment of the Central Military Police.	1,500	-do-	Wu Kwei Jao (五亀街), outside the Chung Hwa Gate (中華門), Nanking.
The Training Battalion and Supplementary Regiment of the Central Military Police.	3,000	-do-	Yien Tsang Jao (塩倉街), Nanking.
88th Division of the National Army.	10,000	Sung Liang-yuan (孫良元)	Tong San (鴻山) and Chung San Road (中山路), Nanking.
The Independent Artillery Regiment, National Army.	1,500		Tong San (鴻山), Nanking.
Students of the Central Military Academy.	10,000		San Bar Lur (三牌樓), Nanking.
CHINKIANG			
4 regiments of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps.	6,000	Hong Ts-tseng (項之莊)	Chinkiang (鎮江) and vicinity.

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
Between CHANGCHOW & WUSIEH			
107th Brigade of the 36th Division, National Army.	3,000	Soong Shi-lien (宋希濂)	Headquarters in Wusieh (无锡).
SOOCHOW			
106th Brigade of the 36th Division, National Army, and 36th Divisional Headquarters.	4,000		Soochow.
6th Regiment of the Central Military Police.	1,500	Ling Kwang-ya (凌光亚)	Soochow.
WEI TING (唯亭)			
108th Brigade of the 36th Division, National Army.	3,000		Wei Ting (唯亭).
Between WUKIANG (吳江), DONG LI (同里) and PINGWAUNG (平望)			
49th Division, National Army.	10,000	Wu Chen-jen (武诚仁)	Headquarters at Wukiang (吳江).
Between CHANGSHU (常熟), FOSHAN (福山) and HUPUKOW (蛤浦口)			
87th Division, National Army.	10,000	Wong Ching-kiu (王敬久)	Headquarters at Changshu (常熟).

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xx Station~~.

REPORT

Date October 9, 1936.

Subject (in full) Peace Preservation Corps (Paoantui) dig trench on Soong Kung Yuen Road.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [signature]

A trench about 55 yards long has been constructed on Soong Kung Yuen Road near the Electric Sub-Station on Liu Ying Road, by members of the Paoantui. No one is permitted to approach the trench.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[signature]

[signature]

[signature]
9/10

13 OCT 1936

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxx~~ Station,

Date October 8, 1936.

Subject (in full) Activities of the Peace Preservation Corps (Paoantui)

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

Members of the Paoantui fully armed with rifles and hand grenades have been posted at all traffic intersections along Liu Ying Road (柳營路) and Soong Kung Yuen Road (宋公園路). Only Chinese policemen are on duty to the east of Soong Kung Yuen Road.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information

8/10

9/10

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 8, 19 36.

Subject Activities of various bureaux of the Shanghai City Government.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

The Bureau of Public Safety rented on October 7 house No.641 Avenue Foch as a temporary office to store important documents and files. This place will be used as temporary office in case of emergency.

The Bureau of Land has rented a house at No.370 Route Herve de Sieyes for the same purpose.

It is learned that the Bureau of Health of the Shanghai City Government on October 7 instructed its staff to make hurried preparations for the organization of a field First Aid Corps, and in consequence some twenty members of the Bureau proceeded by motor truck to Ta-zang, where a temporary medical headquarters will be established.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

Commr
Sir
Information

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xx Station~~.

REPORT

Date October 8, 1936.

Subject (in full) Local Tangpu establishes temporary office in French Concession.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

The local Tangpu has rented house No.8 Route Vallon, French Concession, to be used as a temporary office in case of emergency.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information
[illegible] 8/10

HB

[illegible]
13 [illegible]

Translation of French Police Intelligence Report
dated October 7, 1936. 6.30 p.m.

Report No. 1327/S

Subject:- Situation in the International Concession.
Movements of Japanese troops
Movements of Chinese troops.

Reference:- Murder of Japanese marine Taminato.

On account of rumours which were circulating in Chapei to-day regarding the possibility of rupture of the negotiations opened in Nanking this afternoon between Chinese and Japanese representatives, the exodus of inhabitants of Chapei and vicinity has been resumed this afternoon. The Chinese Police attempted to interfere ~~in~~, but were unable to re-establish the confidence.

Moreover, certain new facts indicate that the situation which appeared to be calming down, becomes again serious.

In a secret order issued this morning General Tsai Ching Chun, Chief of the Chinese Police, is reported to have ordered all ranks under his command to keep in touch with their respective places of service and to be ready to march at the first order. The Police have been standing by at their respective stations since September 23.

On the other hand the Bureau of Public Safety rented House No. 641 Avenue Foch (near the Mercier-Foch intersection) today either for the purpose of establishing an information centre there or for transferring to this place a part of archives.

The Municipal Police are in possession of information according to which the Chinese military and civil authorities have received instructions to be followed in the event of rupture of the Sino-Japanese negotiations. According to these instructions, the local Chinese authorities should, in the event of such rupture being followed by acts of hostility in the zone under the Chinese administration, offer resistance for several hours in order that reinforcements might be sent down from the nearest bases situated on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. Be it as it may, grenades were issued to the reserve units (four companies) of the Chinese Police as well as to various units of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Coolies are reported to be employed by the Police and the Peace Preservation Corps for preparing sand-bags and transferable barbed wire barricades.

Among other things, we are informed that the units of Peace Preservation Corps have been secretly concentrated in various points presenting strategic advantages in the city and Chapei, as well as in the vicinity including Tahchang.

The Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps have been transferred from Chapei to Nantao where they now occupy the premises of the military club where the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment were already located.

The men of the units transferred are reported to have received orders to make themselves as little conspicuous as possible and to take all precautions against spies. That is why the parts of Chapei occupied by members of the two regiments of the Peace Preservation Corps are closed to pedestrian traffic and to foreigners.

As to the Japanese, it is reported that 40 marines with 200 cases of arms and ammunition and 6 lorries have been installed at 62 Robison Road, in the Western District, where Mills No.1 and 2 of the Nagai Wata Kaisha are situated.

The torpedo boat MINAZAKI of the 22nd squadron left this afternoon for an unknown destination.

Finally, we are informed that an agreement has been reached during this afternoon between the Japanese and General SUNG CHE YUAN, Chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, on the subject of the "Economic Protectorate" demanded by the Japanese over North China.

Filed
9/10/35

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. 7552
7-10-36

Date October. 7. 19 36.

Subject Present Political Situation.

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by [signature]

With regard to the present tension in Sino - Japanese relations, enquiries from various sources reveal the following situation.

At the beginning of September 1936. the Japanese submitted a number of demands to the Chinese Foreign Minister at Nanking which included one to the effect that Japanese marines should be stationed at various places in the Yangtsze valley. To this demand a reply was given that discussions on this point could only be held when the Shanghai agreement concluded in 193[illegible] was revoked.

Another demand that there should be a preferential tariff for Japanese goods coming into China was met with the reply that this demand would not be discussed until the smuggling in which Japanese subjects are engaged ceased entirely. The article which appeared in the Evening Post on September 30. (attached) has some element of truth. However the Chinese Government did not submit a series of demands to the Japanese Ambassador, but only conditions to each demand made. Subsequently it is reported, the Japanese Authorities formulated a set of nine demands and stipulated that the Chinese Authorities should consider and give a separate reply to each demand. To this the Chinese Authorities replied that that they would consider the demands in toto and accept or reject them in their entirety. The Japanese however refused to agree to this procedure. From this it would appear that the Japanese are of the opinion that if the demands were considered separately, the more important ones would be accepted, and the others rejected, while they are convinced that if the demands are considered in toto, a negative answer will be given. Hence an impasse has arisen.

13 OCT. 1936

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject ..... - 2 - .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

The arrival of Mr. Kuwujima, special courier of the Japanese Foreign Office, has done little to relieve a tense situation. According to well informed Chinese circles, Mr. Kuwujima does not intend to alter the tone of the Japanese demands, and has declared that the policy of Japan in dealing with China will remain unchanged during the forthcoming negotiations. Mr. Kuwujima is due to negotiate with either General Chiang Kai-shek or General Chang Chun, the Foreign Minister, to-morrow, October 8. Chinese political circles are taking a pessimistic view of the forthcoming negotiations. The removal of City Government offices, money from the larger local Chinese banks, and the mobilization of the Peace Preservation Corps lead to the opinion that the result of the forthcoming negotiations will not be considered satisfactory by the Japanese, and that repercussions will be felt in Shanghai. Again, it is reliably reported that the hitherto discontented Southern Clique only agreed to follow Nanking provided that direct action was taken against the Japanese, and on this condition consented to place the whole of their armies and resources at the disposal of the Nanking Authorities.

It is generally feared that the negotiations at Nanking between Mr. Kuwujima and General Chang Chun will be deadlocked immediately, and that the already tense situation will develop unfavourably during the next few days.

F M Brown

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DSB 7/10

16941

Chinese Counter With Demands On Japan, Astounding Kawagoe; Withdrawal Of Troops Required

Chiang Formulates New Objective; Naval Landing Party Exit On Program

Demands Include Fengtai Troop Withdrawal; Suppression Of Activities Carried On By Ronins, End Of Smuggling, Free Hand In Hopei

Local Paoantui Promised Support

Taking a leaf out of the Japanese book, China has countered Japanese demands by presenting a set of her own, according to information from Nanking to The Shanghai Evening Post today.

The Chinese demands upon Japan are said to have been formulated and presented following Ambassador Kawagoe's submission of Japanese demands to Foreign Minister Chang Chun.

TALKED WITH LI

General Chiang Kai-shek is said to have discussed the Japanese requirements personally with General Li Tsung-jen in the south, and both leaders collaborated in framing the counter-demands which were telegraphed north and subsequently presented by General Chang Chun. This procedure was in accordance with terms of the peace agreement with the Southwest leaders, according to information here.

In their major aspects the Chinese demands are said to be as follows:

Withdraw Landing Parties

Agreement to keep all Japanese landing-parties from Chinese soil.

Suppression of activities of "ronin" in general, and smuggling in particular.

Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Fengtai, near Peiping.

Achievement of a Sino-Japanese understanding so that China can have a free hand in dealing with the "East Hopei autonomous" regime.

Envoys Astonished

When General Chang presented these demands to Mr. Kawagoe, it is reported, the Japanese envoy arose and stood with an appearance of consternation. The foreign minister immediately said that he quite understood no reply could be made forthwith, but that the Chinese side desired that its wishes be made known at once to the Japanese government and a full reply be obtained in due course.

It is said that this step in the conferences accounted for the reports that Mr. Kawagoe desired to terminate his conversations with the foreign minister and instead to open discussion with General Chiang.

Attitude Stiffens

General Chiang may consent to receive a call from Mr. Kawagoe, it was reported today, but it was generally believed that he would decline to discuss Sino-Japanese negotiations. In the event that Mr. Kawagoe sought to bring the subject up, it was understood, General Chiang would refer him back to the foreign Minister.

In connection with the Shanghai situation it was reported from Nanking that instruction had been given the local "pao an tui" (protection and peace corps) promptly to resist any Japanese efforts to send armed forces into Chinese territory, with a promise that reinforcements would be available within a few hours if any clash occurred.

Chiang In Kuling

General Chiang Kai-shek is now in Kuling and is expected to return to Nanking within one week, according to Mr. Chen Pu-lei, personal secretary of the generalissimo.

Officials circles in Nanking are viewing the Sino-Japanese tension with great concern and numerous conferences have been held to discuss China's policy in facing the Japanese demands, which among other things, include the autonomy of the five North China provinces, right to station troops at Yangtze ports and on Hainan Island, to inspect textbooks and schools, and economic cooperation.

Relations Studied

The Executive Yuan session yesterday lasted for about three hours during which Sino-Japanese relations were closely studied. According to Japanese reports, high government officials were divided on their policies towards the Japanese demands. While General Chang Chun and a group of others are said to hape advocated a more conciliatory policy, a group of high officials suggested a stronger policy towards Japan, Japanese reports claimed.

Immediately following the conference, Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, who did not participate in the Executive Yuan session, gave a tiffin party at his Nanking residence. Those attended included Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Lieh-chung, Ho Ying-ching, Chu Pei-te, Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. Yih Chu-chang and Mr. Liang Ho-chao. General Chang Chun was absent. It is said that they discussed Sino-Japanese relations.

Nanking reports also stated that the Waichiaopu has received a full text of Mr. Hachiro Arita's statement recently given foreign correspondents at the Gaimusho. The Waichiaopu is closely studying the statement and may issue a statement in reply to Mr. Arita's outbursts when necessary.

Chang Leaving

(Reuter's Agency)

NANKING, Sept. 29.—General Chang Chun, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is leaving for Kuling by air tomorrow to call on General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, who has arrived there from Nanchang.

While official confirmation is lacking, the belief is gaining ground that direct negotiations between the Generalissimo and Mr. S. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador to China, are improbable, the Chinese authorities maintaining that General Chang Chun in fully capable of representing the Chinese Government.

Even though an interview may be arranged between the Japanese Ambassador and General Chiang Kai-shek, actual negotiations, it is stated, must be conducted through General Chang Chun.

"Critical Stage"

(Reuter's Agency)

NANKING, Sept. 29.—Most of the Chinese newspapers here comment at length on the statement made yesterday by Mr. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, concerning Japan's attitude towards China in conseqence of the recent "incidents."

Generally speaking, they reached two conclusions, first, that Sino-Japanese relations have reached a critical stage; secondly, that critical though the situation may be, Japan is still hopeful of settling matters through diplomatic channels.

16942

Some of the comments are unexpectedly outspoken.

The Hsin Min Pao, for instance, says that China has reached the limit of endurance, and, if fresh demands are made on her, will not be afraid to defend her rights.

Several of the newspapers draw encouragement from the country's new-found unity, with the South, West now in line with Nanking, which, they declare, has materially strengthened the position of the National Government.

Shimizu Calls

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, Sept. 29.—Mr. Shimizu, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, called on Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

In the afternoon Mr. Kao made a call on Mr. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassdor, at the Nanking Office of the Embassy. The interview lasted half an hour.

Translation of French Police Intelligence Report
dated October 7, 1932. 6.30 p.m.

Report No. 1327/S

Subject:- Situation in the International Concession.
Movements of Japanese troops
Movements of Chinese troops.

Reference:- Murder of Japanese marine Taminato.

On account of rumours which were circulating in Chapei to-day regarding the possibility of rupture of the negotiations opened in Nanking this afternoon between Chinese and Japanese representatives, the exodus of inhabitants of Chapei and vicinity has been resumed this afternoon. The Chinese Police attempted to interfere it, but were unable to re-establish the confidence.

Moreover, certain new facts indicate that the situation which appeared to be calming down, becomes again serious.

In a secret order issued this morning General Tsai Ching Chum, Chief of the Chinese Police, is reported to have ordered all ranks under his command to keep in touch with their respective places of service and to be ready to march at the first order. The Police have been standing by at their respective stations since September 23.

On the other hand the Bureau of Public Safety rented House No. 641 Avenue Foch (near the Mercier-Foch intersection) today either for the purpose of establishing an information centre there or for transferring to this place a part of archives.

The Municipal Police are in possession of information according to which the Chinese military and civil authorities have received instructions to be followed in the event of rupture of the Sino-Japanese negotiations. According to these instructions, the local Chinese authorities should, in the event of such rupture being followed by acts of hostility in the zone under the Chinese administration, offer resistance for several hours in order that reinforcements might be sent down from the nearest bases situated on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. Be it as it may, grenades were issued to the reserve units (four companies) of the Chinese Police as well as to various units of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Coolies are reported to be employed by the Police and the Peace Preservation Corps for preparing sand-bags and transferable barbed wire barricades.

Among other things, we are informed that the units of Peace Preservation Corps have been secretly concentrated in various points presenting strategic advantages in the city and Chapei, as well as in the vicinity including Tahchang.

The Headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps have been transferred from Chapei to Nantao where they now occupy the premises of the military club where the Headquarters of the 1st Regiment were already located.

The men of the units transferred are reported to have received orders to make themselves as little conspicuous as possible and to take all precautions against spies. That is why the parts of Chapei occupied by members of the two regiments of the Peace Preservation Corps are closed to pedestrian traffic and to foreigners.

As to the Japanese, it is reported that 40 marines with 200 cases of arms and ammunition and 6 lorries have been installed at 62 Robison Road, in the Western District, where Mills No.1 and 2 of the Nagai Wata Kaisha are situated.

The torpedo boat MINAZAKI of the 22nd squadron left this afternoon for an unknown destination.

Finally, we are informed that an agreement has been reached during this afternoon between the Japanese and General SUNG CHE YUAN, Chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, on the subject of the "Economic Protectorate" demanded by the Japanese over North China.

File No. 752

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Subdet.

REPORT

Date October 7, 1936.

Subject (in full) Police of the Bureau of Public Safety confined to barracks.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

The Bureau of Public Safety issued at 10 p.m. October 6 a confidential instruction that all police members were to be confined to barracks and sleep in their uniforms in order to be ready for any emergency. At 8 p.m. the same day, off-duty detectives attached to various branch stations of the Bureau of Public Safety were instructed to report to the Head Bureau on Peng Lai Road, City, and remain there throughout the night.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

For information.

FILE 752

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Hdhbh,

REPORT

Date October 7, 1936.

Subject Movements of the Peace Preservation Corps (Paoantui)

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Gilmore D.I.S

In compliance with instructions from the Commandant, various units of the Peace Preservation Corps, hitherto stationed at various places in Chapei and Nantao, have all been secretly transferred to various strategic points in Chapei and its suburbs, including Tahzang (大場), etc.

The headquarters of the 2nd Regiment of the Paoantui, hitherto located on Kung Woo Road, Chapei has been removed to the Military Club, Jin Kee Road, Nantao, which also houses the headquarters of the 1st Regiment.

In order to conceal their identity, members of these units have been instructed to wear civilian clothes during the day and keep away from business centres as much as possible. As an additional precaution against spying, no pedestrians or strangers are being permitted to loiter in any part of inner Chapei. The following is a list of the headquarters of the various units, which are still being maintained for the purpose of communication.

Unit	Name of Commander	Place
1st Regimental Headquarters.	Ngoh Ts'en (岳岑)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Nantao.
2nd Battalion Headquarters, 1st Regiment.	Zang Chi-tsung (常計春)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
2nd Regimental Headquarters.	Zi Hsueh-chi (齊學啟)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road, Nantao.
Special Service Company Headquarters.	Wong Ts-zung (王志成)	City Government Road, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi.
Signal Company Headquarters.	Liu Heng (劉衡)	Nyien Ka Dz Dong (廠家祠堂), Tung Miao Jao Road (東廟橋路), near Zia Tu

F.M. 21
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Road (斜土路),
Nantao.

Sih Tou Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information
DBK 7/10

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Confidential

Special Branch Section,

REPORT

Date October 7 19 36.

Subject Removal of documents of Shanghai City Government to French Concession.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

A report has been received from a fairly reliable source that all important documents belonging to the Bureau of Public Safety have been removed to the home of Zia Pao-sung (notorious character of French Concession and a former mafoo) near the corner of Rue Cardinal Mercier and Avenue Foch, and those from the City Government offices (Kiangwan) to the Chinese Municipal Club, Route Fergusson.

The same informer narrated that the local military and civil officials are said to have received orders from Nanking to resist in the event of Sino-Japanese negotiations ending in deadlock and Japanese marines opening hostilities in Chinese territory and to hold this area for several hours pending reinforcements from the nearest points along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways.

Grenades are reported to have been issued to members of the Reserve Units of the Bureau of Public Safety and Pao An Tui (Peace Preservation Corps) and workmen have been employed to make barbed wire barricades and sand bags quietly without being observed by outsiders.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Secretary
Sir
Information
J. Fred Robertson
U.K. SB

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~.

Date October 7, 1936.

Subject (in full) General situation in Chapei.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Chwore A.S.P.

A large influx of Chinese residents from Chapei into the Settlement is taking place at present. Efforts are being made by the Chinese Police to prohibit their removal with the result that traffic is frequently interrupted on Paoshan Road and Jukong Road, Chapei.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information

D.S.B.
7/10

7/10

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 7, 1936.

Subject (in full) Shanghai City Government establish temporary office in the French Concession.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

The Shanghai City Government secretly established a temporary office on October 7 at No.201 Route de Boissezon, French Concession.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch Sketch,

Date October 7, 1936.

Subject (in full) Precautionary measures adopted by Bureau of Public Safety.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Shuang 8.59

Precautionary measures will be adopted by the Bureau of Public Safety in having all officers off-duty in readiness for emergency from October 7 and will continue until further orders.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-25

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxx~~ Station.

REPORT

Date October 7, 19 36.

Subject (in full) Japanese marine suspected dumping ammunition at the N.W.K. Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, 62 Robison Road.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [signature]

At 7.45 a.m. October 7, six motor trucks each conveying about 40 Japanese marines arrived at the N.W.K. Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, 62 Robison Road, O.J.L. and left at 11 a.m. During their stay on the premises, they were seen burying about 200 hemp bags measuring three feet long, two feet wide and one foot thick in the ground of the compound of the Mill. The contents of the bags were not ascertained, but are suspected to be ammunition.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information

DBK 7/10

7/10

Translation of French Report dated October 6, 1936

Concentration of Chinese troops in Soochow-Shanghai area and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang.

Following the tension between China and Japan, the Commission of Military Affairs (General Chiang Kai Shek), is reported to have reinforced the troops stationed in the Soochow-Shanghai and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas.

A/ Soochow-Shanghai Area

Before September 20 the 87th Division of General WANG KING KIU (王敬玖) was stationed in this area and was distributed as follows : (I)

Military Headquarters - Kiangyin
259th Brigade.....Kiangyin
260th Brigade.....Taitsang-Kiating
261st Brigade.....Changshu

Between September 22 and 30 the following units appear to have been transferred into this area :

2nd Division of General KAO LI TSOU (甘麗初)
21st Division of General LI HSI CHOW (李仙洲)(2)
36th Division of General SUNG CHI LIEN (宋希濂)
78th Division of General KWEI YUNG TSING (桂永清)
264th Brigade of the 88th Division of General YUAN LIANG (袁元良) (3).

These trsops are understood to be distributed as follows :

Kungshan 125th regiment of the 21st Division.

Soochow 126th regiment of the 21st Division.

Wusieh-Ihing 107th and 108th Brigades of the 36th Division.

Changchow Headquarters and 106th Brigade of 36th Division

Chenkiang-Taiyang 264th Brigade of the 88th Division.

Nanking 2nd and 78th Divisions

Nantungchow (North bank of Yangtsze (4)
27th Division of General KAO SHIH HSIUNG (高樹勳)

Defence works are understood to be in course of construction at Kiating and Yushan.

B/ Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang Area

Before September 20 in the Kashing area was stationed the 57th Division of General LI SUNG SHAN (李松山). The units of this Division are distributed as follows :

Headquarters ..... Kashing
169th Brigade..... Haining
170th Brigade..... Pinghu
171st Brigade.....Kashing

Between the 22nd and 27th September the following troops appear to have been transferred into the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang Area :

Headquarters of the 27th Army of General Li Yun Chi (李雲霽)
49th Division of General WU CHEN CHENG (伍誠仁)
55th Division of General YUAN CHAO CHANG (阮肇昌)

60th Division of General CHEN PEI (陳沛)
20th Division newly organised of General HAO TSE CHIU (郝子華)
34th Independent Brigade of General LU CHI CHIANG (陸啟疆)
35th Independent Brigade of General LI YI (李毅)
38th Independent Brigade of General PANG CHUAN TSA (逢春耑)
2nd Independent Artillery Regiment of General CHIEN NGO CHING (全鐵卿)

These troops are distributed as follows :

Hangchow

Headquarters of the 27th Army
179th and 180th Brigades of the 60th Division
49th Division
34th Independent Brigade
38th Independent Brigade

Kashing

55th Division
178th Brigade of the 60th Division
Newly organised 20th Division
35th Independent Brigade
Two groups of 2nd Independent Artillery Regiment.

Weng Kiang Ching (王江泾)(On Soochow-Kashing road)
One group of the 2nd Independent Artillery Regiment.

Defence works are believed to be in progress at Tsingpuhsien and Fengyen.

Recapitulation (Effectives)

To the North of Shanghai (between Shanghai and Nanking):

Four Divisions & two Brigades : 47,000 men approximately

To the South of Shanghai (between Shanghai and Hangchow) :

Five divisions and three brigades : approx. 60,000 men.

TOTAL approximately.....107,000 men

(I) According to information received on Oct.3, all the units of this division are now concentrated in the Changshu-Liuho area.

(2) Only the 63rd Brigade of this division is reported to have reached its destination. The Staff and the two other brigades are believed to be still at Wuhan (Hupeh).

(3) The Military Staff and the 262nd and 263rd brigades of this division are reported to be en route for Yangchow(North bank of Yangtsze).

(4) This division is reported to have been transferred from Jukao (Kiangsu).

FM. 4
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

File No. D. D. 755-2

SHANGHAI ~~MUNICIPAL~~ POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 6, 1936

Subject Japanese marines conduct search of Chinese Police Section Station, Kiangwan Road.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Chinese S.I.

At 8.15 p.m. October 4, 1936, a party of Japanese marines patrolled southward along Kiangwan Road. Four pedestrians, who saw them approach, began to run away, whereupon the marines became suspicious and ordered them to halt. Ignoring this order, these persons disappeared into the street beside the Kiangwan Road Police Section Station, Kiangwan Road, near Si Ti Yueh Wei Road. Shortly afterwards, twenty more marines armed with rifles and a machine gun, arrived on the scene in a motor truck, and accompanied by the six patrol details entered the Police Section Office. They conducted a search of the premises but found nothing. The Chinese police on the premises did not raise any objection and the party engaged in the search left about an hour later. As a precautionary measure against emergency, the number of Japanese patrols and sentries in that vicinity was increased between 10 p.m. October 4 and 7 a.m. October 5.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm.
Sir
Information
Yours Robertson
O. i/c SB

D.B.
6/10

FM. 2/
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7552

S.1, Special Branch 36

REPORT

Date October 1936.

Subject Bureau of Social Affairs issues instructions to public bodies regarding conscription.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* Chancore D.S.I

On October 3, the Bureau of Social Affairs issued to various local public bodies an instruction containing an order from the National Government regarding conscription. A brief translation of same is as follows :-

"One of the means of making a country strong is to have sufficient troops. Various countries in the world are at present adopting conscription. In the olden days, conscription was also enforced in China, but this was later replaced by recruiting.

"As the expenses for maintaining mercenaries are extremely heavy and the number of paid troops is not sufficient to cope with emergencies owing to the extensive territory of the country, conscription should be enforced.

"It will be recalled that the conscription law has already been promulgated by the National Government designating the 1st of March of this year as the date for the enforcement of this law.

"The people are hereby warned again that it is the duty of every citizen to be a conscript, especially during such a critical period as obtains at present, and it is hoped that the people will be alive to the importance of conscription and join the military service when called upon to do so.

Pan Kung Chai

Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs"

Sih Tse-liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information. DBS

SECRET

F.M. 37
G. 45M-1296

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7552

S.1, Special Branch, Station, 36

REPORT

Date October 6, 36.

Subject Gunpowder and motor trucks from Kiangnan Arsenal sent to Kiukiang.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Gilmoore D.S.I.

Five hundred barrels each containing 200 lbs of gunpowder brought from the Kiangnan Arsenal were sent from the Kaochongmiao Jetty to Kiukiang in the s.s. "Tien Shing" at 2 p.m. October 5, 1936.

Fifty new trucks, recently fitted with bodies at the Kiangnan Arsenal, were sent to Kiukiang in the same vessel.

The Paoantui, stationed at Nantao, are installing a military telephone in Nantao connecting various posts in Shanghai with the headquarters at City Goverment Road, Feng Ling Jiao, off Route Ghisi.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

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Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

~~File No.~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~.

D. 7352

Date October 5, 1936.

Subject (in full) New Motor Trucks from Kiangnan Arsenal sent to Nanking.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* Chinoore D.S.

Twenty new motor trucks, recently fitted at the Kiangnan Arsenal, were sent at 8 p.m. October 4, from the South Station to Nanking.

It is learned that ninety trucks were sent from Kaochongmiao on October 2, 1936, to Kiukiang by lighters.

There are still 100 motor truck chassis at the Kiangnan Arsenal, to which bodies will be fitted.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

DSB. 5/10

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to 'J' DSB

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FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7552

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date ~~October 3, 1936~~.

Subject Precautionary measures adopted by local Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

A number of barbed wire barricades have been constructed by the Chinese Authorities and are now being stored in the Bureau of Public Safety, Peng Lai Road, City. The Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters has issued instructions to the staff to prepare sand bags to be used in case of emergency.

Beginning from October 2, 1936, members of the 1st Regiment stationed in Chapei, and the 1st Regiment stationed in Western District and Nantao, of the Paoantui, have secretly been posted at various strategic points in Chapei, in accordance with the instructions of the Commander of the Paoantui. These posts are maintained between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. every day and all members on duty are instructed to keep their movements as secret as possible. During the daytime, they are confined to their original barracks.

Commencing from October 2, 1936, members of the Merchant Volunteer Corps are assisting in patrolling Nantao and the City between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Parties of 12 members each are formed for this purpose.

The Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Paoantui and the Railway Police have since October 1, 1936, detailed a number of plain-clothes officers at the North Station for the purpose of watching the movements of any suspicious characters at the North Station.

It is reported that the sixteen aeroplanes hitherto stored at the Hungjao Aerodrome were transported at 8 p.m. October 1, 1936, by train from Lunghwa to Hangchow.

It is reported that the civic training in the form of

EM. 24
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 3, 1936.

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

drill exercises of shop assistants and others residing in Chapei and the Settlement has been discontinued, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding. The training of those residents in the French Concession and Nantao is being carried on as usual. Between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. October 3, 1936, 1,000 persons under training attended a shooting practice at the West Forts, Kiochonmiao.

The "Kuh-an", transport, loaded with important files and documents as well as banknotes to the value of 50 million dollars, belonging to the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communicatons, left Shanghai for Canton at 1 p.m. October 2, 1936.

90 motortrucks were sent to Nanking from the Shanghai South Station on October 1 and 2, 1936.

In consequence of the action of the Japanese marines on Sui Dien and Kiangwan Road in subjecting all passengers of motorcars to search, the high officials of the Shanghai City Government are now using San Ming Road when proceeding to and leaving the Civic Centre. The San Ming Road leads from the Civic Centre to Chung San Road, thus avoiding the Northern District of the Settlement and Chapei.

Comm
Sir
Information
J. Robertson
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sih Tsu Liang
D. I.

Copies to J + K.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch/Statistics,

REPORT

Date October 2, 1936.

Subject Chinese Authorities and the Chinese Banks remove important documents for safety.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible] D.S.I.

It is reported that the Shanghai City Government as well as various bureaux and the Civic Centre Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety have removed their important files and documents to Nantao and the City.

It is reported that the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications have rented a number of offices in the International Savings Society Building, Avenue Edward VII, for the purpose of keeping files and documents and that seven carloads of the most important were transported from these banks at 3 p.m. October 1 to the Naval Jetty, Kaochongmiao, and loaded onto the transport "Kuh-an" which is expected to leave Shanghai to-day for Kwangtung.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DBN
2/10

YB

Comm
Sec
Information
Yours Robertson
C.A. S.B.

13 OCT. 1936

F.M. G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 2, 1936.

Subject Chinese Military Situation along S.H.N.R. Line

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

There are no unusual troops movements along the S.H.N.R. and the Shanghai-Hangchow Highway and no military preparations are being undertaken. Discreet enquiries among the countrymen show that commencing from September 24, 1936, patrols formed by the Military Police were seen along these routes, and commencing from September 29 a party of Military Police had been posted at the Peh Chiao Station (北橋) on the Shanghai Hangchow High Route to inspect motorcars.

The following is a list showing the disposition of troops between Shanghai and Hangchow :-

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
Sungkiang			
Headquarters of the Tax Police Corps, attached to the Ministry of Finance.	1,000	Lt. General Wen Ying-sing (温应星)	New West Gate, Sungkiang.
Peace Preservation Corps attached to the Sungkiang Hsien Government.	300		Sungkiang Hsien Government, Chungsan Road, East Gate.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Central Military Police.	126	Bon Hsiung (颁熊)	Sungkiang Railway Station.
Fengking			
5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Central Military Police.	126		
Kashing			
One Regiment of the 57th Division.	1,500	Divisional Comdr. Yuan Zao-chong (阮肇昌)	Chung Ka Dz Tang (钟家门堂), West Gate and the barracks outside the East Gate.
The cavalry company of the 57th Division.	126		-do-

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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..... Station,

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Kashing			
The Labour Company of the 57th Division	126		Chung Ka Dz Tang (鍾家祠堂), West Gate, and the barracks outside the East Gate.
The Special Service Company of the 57th Division.	126		-do-
The Signal Company of the 57th Division.	126		-do-
2 battalions of the 2nd Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	1000	Reg. Comdr. Zien Nyoh-ching (任毅卿)	Tan Ka Dz Tang (談家祠堂), West Gate, Kashing.
Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.	200		Szechuen Merchants' Guild (蜀商公所), Sing Dah Jao (新大橋), Kashing.
Wong Kiang Ching (王江泾) (on the Soochow Kashing Highway)			
One battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	500	Reg. Comdr. Zien Nyoh-ching (任毅卿)	In the village.
Chapoo Forts			
Guards	250		Chapoo Forts.
In the area between Singfeng (新丰), Pingwoo (平湖), Chapoo (乍浦), Haiyen (海盐) & Ching Kung Ting (金公亭)			
3 regiments of the 57th Division.	4,500	Divisional Comdr. Yuan Zau-chong (阮肇昌)	Equally distributed among these villages and sentries sent out to strategic points during the night.

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G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Further information obtained from the countrymen and railway guards reveals the following situation.

Unit	No.of men	Name of Commander
Between Yeh Zah (砭石) and Shien Chiao (笕桥)		
2nd Regiment of the 57th Division.	3,000	Divisional Comdr. Yuan Zao-chong (阮肇昌)
Hangchow and Vicinity		
6th Division	10,000	Divisional Comdr. Chow Yen (陶岩)
55th Division	10,000	Divisional Comdr. Li Soong-san (李松山)
Between Ningpo & Wu Fu (孟夫)		
45th Independent Brigade.	50,000	Brigadier Comdr. Liang Luan-chi (梁鸾基)

DBR 2/10

Pan Lien Pih
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies to J. & K.

DBR 3/10

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No. 7552

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxxx Station~~

Date October 2, 1936.

Subject (in full) Transportation of banknotes to Kwangtung.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

On the afternoon of October 1, 1936, 1420 boxes each containing banknotes valued at $40,000 were transported from the Central Bank of China to the French Bund and loaded onto the Customs Cruiser "Hai-sing." This vessel left Shanghai for Hongkong at 5 a.m. October 2, 1936.

Sih Tse-liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE

Concentration of Chinese troops in the Nanking-Shanghai region.

Prior to September 20, the 87th Division of General WANG KING KIU was stationed in this region. The units of this division have left as follows:-

The Staff-Office - Kiangyin
259th brigade - Kiangyin
260th brigade - Taitsang-Kiating
261th brigade - Changshu

Between September 22 and 29, reinforcements have been transferred to the Nanking-Shanghai region.

Kwenshan

The 125th regiment of the 21st division, transferred from Kweiyang (Kweichow) - 28/9 - (1)

Soochow

The 126th regiment of the 21st division, transferred from Kweiyang (Kweichow) - 29/9 -(1)

Wusih-Ihing

The 107th and 108th birgades of the 36th division of general SUNG CHI LIEN, transferred from Nanchang (Kiangsi) - 25/9 -

Changchow

The Staff-Office and 106th brigade of the 36th division, transferred from Nanchang - 25/9 -

Chenkiang-Taiyang

The 264th brigade of the 88th division of general Shen YUAN LIANG, transferred from Kweiyang (Kweichow) - 28/9 - (2)

Nanking

The 11th division of General KAO LI TSOU, transferred from Canton, 26/9.

The 78th division of General KWEI YUNG TSING, transferred from Southern Kiangsi - 25/9 -

Nantungchow (The Northern Bank-side of Yangtsze)

The 27th division of General KAO SHIH HSIUNG, transferred from Jukao (Kiangsu) - 22/9 -

(1) The two other brigades of this division are en route for Soochow
(2) The Staff-Office of the division and two other brigades are en route for Yangchow (The northern bank-side of Yangtsze)

Defence works are in the course of construction at Kiating and at Yushan.

Concentration of Chinese troops in the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang region.

1

Prior to September 20, the units of the 57th division were stationed in the region of Kashing. They have been sent away as follows:

Staff Office of the Division	-	(Kashing)
I69th brigade	-	Haining
I70th brigade	-	Pinghu
I7Ist brigade	-	Kashing
Artillery detachment	-	Kashing

Between 22 and 27 September, the following troops had been transferred in the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang region:-

Hangc how:

General Staff (Headquarters) of the 27th Army of General Li Yun Chi, transferred from Yushan (Kiangsi) - 25/9 -

I79th and I80th brigades of the 60th division, coming from Changshan (Chekiang) - 23/9 -

49th division, coming from Tingchow (Fukien) - 26/9 -

34th independent brigade - coming from Pingsiang (Kiangsi)-27/9-

38th independent brigade, coming from Yushan (Kiangsi) -25/9-

Kashing.

I63rd and I64th brigades of the 55th division, coming from Kienchang (Kiangsi) - 27/9-

I78th brigade of the 60th division - 24/9 -

20th newly organised division, coming from Fuchow(Kiangsi) -22/9 -

35th independent brigade, coming from Tunglu (Chekiang) -25/9 -

Sungkiang.

I65th brigade of the 55th division -26/9 -

Remarks: Prior to September 20 there were in Hangchow only the Ist Infantry regiment of the troops in charge of the preservation of Peace in Chekiang and a battery 75 strong of these troops.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7652

S.1, Special Branch Bldgs.

REPORT

Date October 1, 1936

Subject Rumours in connection with the local situation.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Gahuoore S.P.S.

The following rumours are current among the Chinese community in Shanghai to-day, October 1, 1936 :-

1. The killing of a Chinese policeman at Pah Dz Jiao, Chapei, by Japanese marines.
2. The killing of a Chinese policeman in Kiangwan by Japanese marines.
3. That the Japanese marines will take definite action in three days.
4. The management of the Huchow Guild on Wei Wen Road, Chapei, has been secretly instructed by the Chinese Authorities to make room on the guild premises for the accommodation of Chinese troops, who will arrive there shortly.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE

FM 2
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 30, 1936.

Subject Precautionary measures adopted by the Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

It is reliably reported that the Chinese Railway Authorities issued a secret instruction on September 29 ordering all empty locomotives and coaches to be stationed at the Chenju Station instead of the Shanghai North Station, between 12 midnight and 5 a.m. every day.

Another report states that in compliance with an order from the Shanghai City Government, the service motor trucks belonging to various bureaux for the use of the staff are assembled on the City Government Road, Feng Ling Chiao, off Route Ghisi, between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. every night for emergency purposes.

DBR 3/10

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies to J. & R.
DBR 3/10

SECRET

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date September 22, 1936.

Subject Two Chinese arrested by members of Paoantui at North Station

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by J.M. Brooks.

At 3 p.m. September 21, 1936, two Chinese were arrested by members of Paoantui in the Waiting Room of the North Station for having loitered at the North Station during the past week and taken down the numbers and units of the Paoantui on duty at the North Station. The men arrested are Li Zoong-kwan (李仲昆), age 18, and Chow Pah-nien (周伯年), age 26. It is reported that on being interrogated, they stated that they were hired to do the spying work at the rate of 20 cents each per day, and were promised extra money for valuable information.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE 762

13 OCT 1936

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 1722/S DATED 8.4.1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
N.N.B. D. 7552
Date 14-4-37

SUBJECT: TROOP MOVEMENTS during the period from February 10 to April 1, 1937.

As a result of arrangements made between General CHIANG KAI SHEK and the chiefs of the old North Eastern Army, units of this army, commenced transfer operations at the beginning of March to Honan and Anhwei from Shensi and Kansu.

On April 1, the following units had already been transferred to their new garrisons:-

57th. ARMY

Headquarters.....	Hwaiyang (Honan)
105th. Division	Nanyang "
106th. "	Sinyang "
111th. "	Hsuchang "
112th. "	Chenping "
120th. "	Yencheng "

FILE
DBR
14/4

67th. ARMY

Headquarters.....	Kweiteh (Honan)
107th. Division	Pohsien (Anhwei)
108th. "	Kweiteh (Honan)
109th. "	Taiho (Anhwei)
115th. "	Lanfang (Honan)
119th. "	Honan-Anhwei Border
10th. Cavalry Division	Junan (Honan)

9 APR. 1937
SHANGHAI

Regarding the 51st. Army of the old North Eastern troops (Gen. YU HSUEH CHUNG), the units of which (110th., 113th., 114th., and 118th. divisions), were garrisoned in Kansu, it is now being concentrated at Sienyang (to the west of Sian), from where, during April it will be transferred to Anhwei. The headquarters will be located at Pengpu (on the Tsingpu Railway).

DBR
9/4

The 1st. Cavalry Army, under orders of Gen. HO CHIH KUO (3rd. and 6th. Cavalry Divisions), is also located at Sienyang and is due to commence, at the end of March, its transfer to Northern Anhwei.

The North-Eastern troops garrisoned at Kansu have been replaced by Central Government troops, which has necessitated the following transfers:-

Copy Chief Major Group
DBR 10/4

The 3rd. Army HQS at Tientshui has been transferred to Pingliang (where the 114th. North Eastern Division is to be found).

The 7th. Division of this Army has been transferred from Tientshui to Lungteh (where the 119th. N.Eastern Div. is).

The 1st. Artillery Brigade has been transferred from Tienshui to Pingliang.

The 97th. Division, forming part of the 37th. Army (Gen. MAO PING WEN), was transferred on March 17 toLanchow from Tsingyuan. It has replaced the 113th. North Eastern Div.

The 18th. Division has been transferred from Sienyang (Shensi) to Tsingsui (Kansu).

Among other troop movements the following are to be noted:

15th. Army HQS (Gen. LIU MOW HENG) transferred to Anking (Anhwei) from Liuan (Anhwei).

The 65th. Division, forming part of this Army, transferred from Liuan to Kweichih.

14th. Divison transferred from Kingtzekwan (Honan-Hupeh-Shensi Border) to Loyang (Honan).

26th. Army HQS (Gen. HSIAO CHIH CHOU) transferred from Chenan (Shensi) to Siangyang (Hupeh).

44th. Division of this Army transferred from Shensi to Yunhsien and Yungsi (Hupeh).

40th. Army HQS transferred to Yencheng (Shansi) from Yungwo (Shansi) ...(Gen. PANG PING HSIUNG).

39th. Division of this Army transferred from Yungwo to Yenchang.

27th. Division transferred from Jukao (Kiangsu) to Honan.

41st. Division transferred from Tsinning (Suiyuan) to Fanchang (Hupeh).

51st. Division from Siaokwan (Hupeh) to Changsha (Hunan).

59th. Division from Sinyang (Honan) to Yochow) (Hunan).

78th. Division from Sian (Shensi) to Nanking.

85th. Division from Pengpu (Anhwei) to Liuan (Western Anhwei).

The 93rd. Division was transferred during the middle of March from Hunan to Kwangtung. It has as a duty the defence of the Canton-Hankow Railway Line.

TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH REPORT NO. [illegible] DATED AUGUST 6,1937

SECRET

Subject : Concentration of Chinese troops in Southern Hopei.
Japanese troops in North China.

Reference: Sino-Japanese conflict.
Chinese Army.
Japanese troops in China.

As a result of the events that are now taking place in North China, the National Commission of Military Affairs has ordered the concentration of troops as from July 10 in Southern Hopei.

Between July 10 and 15, the following units were transferred to the Paotingfu region:

a. 1st. Division, which was stationed at Hsuchow (Kiangsu)
b. 10th. " " " " " Chengchow (Honan)
c. 91st. " " " " " Chengting (Hopei)
d. 94th. " " " " " southern Shansi.

On July 15, three infantry divisions (31st., 142nd., 143rd), which were garrisoned at Honan, two cavalry divisions (3rd. and 4th), comprising part of the mounted troops commanded by Gen. HO CHOU KUO (何柱國), and a detachment of tanks, received orders to concentrate themselves in southern Hopei.

On July 23, three divisions of FENG YU HSIANG'S former troops, the 39th. (part of the 40th. Army of Gen. PANG PING HSIUN (龐炳勳)), the 27th. and 30th. (part of the 42nd. Army of General SUN LIEN CHUN (孫連仲)), which were garrisoned in Honan, also commenced their transfer to this (Southern Hopei) locality.

On August 4, the following units were concentrated in southern Hopei:

1. 53rd. Army (Gen. WAN FU LING) 萬福麟
Headquarters.....Paoting.
116th. Division (Gen. LIU YUAN (劉一厂)..
Sushui.
(Three infantry regiments).....5,500 men
117th. Divison (Gen. LIU YUAN HSIUNG) (劉元勳)
-Paoting
(Three regiments of infantry) - 5,500 men
129th. Divison (Gen. CHOU HENG CHENG) 周恩成)
- Wantu

(Three Infantry Regiments) - 5,500 men

130th. Division (Gen. CHU HUNG HSIUNG) (朱鴻勳) - Wanhsien.

(Three Infantry Regiments) 5,500 men

2. 40th. Army (Gen. PANG PING HSIUNG)
Headquarters - Hokien

39th. Division (Gen. PANG PING HSIUNG) → Jenkiu
(Four Infantry Regiments) 7,000 men

3. 42nd. Army (Gen. SUN LIEN CHUNG)
Headquarters - Paoting

27ht. Division (Gen. KAO CHIH HSIUNG) (高樹勳)
- Chohsien
(4 Infantry Regiments) 9,000 men

30th. Division (Gen. LI SUNG KWAN) (李松崑)
- Tinghing
(6 Infantry Regiments, one group of Artillery) 10,000 men

31st. Division (Gen. SHIH KING CHANG) (史慶昌)
- Sushui
(6 Infantry Regiments, one group of Artillery) 10,000 men

4. 29th. Army (Gen. FENG CHI AN) (馮治安)
Headquarters - Chohsien

Remnants of 37th. Division - Liuling
(Gen. FENG SHIH AN)

Remnants of the 132nd. Division -Yunching
(Gen.WANG CHANG HAI)(王長海)

Remnants of the 38th. Division -To south of Tientsin
(Gen.LI WEN TIEN) (李文田)

Remnants of 25th. Independent Brigade - Ku-An.
(Gen. CHANG LIN YUN) (張凌雲)

5. 1st. Division (Gen. LI TIEH CHUN) (李鉄軍) - Paoting

(Nine Infantry Regiments, one Cavalry Regiment, one group of Artillery) .....15,000 men

6. 10th. Division (Gen. LI ME AN) (李默庵) - Paoting

(Four Infantry Regiments, one group of Artillery).....7,000 men

7. 91st. Division (Gen. FENG CHOU HAI) (馮占海) - Sushui

(Six Infantry Regiments, One Cavalry Regiment, One group of Artillery).....10,000 men

8. 94th. Division (Gen. CHU HWEI PING) (朱懷冰) - Chengting

(4 Infantry Regiments).....10,000 men

9. 142nd. Division (Gen. LI CHI) (呂濟) - Chengting

(6 Infantry Regiments).....10,000 men

10. 143rd. Division (Gen. LI FU WU) (呂福和) - Wantu
(6 Infantry Regiments).....10,000 men

11. 1st. Cavalry Division (Gen.CHANG CHEN TEH) (張誠德) - Panhsien
(3 Cavalry Regiments).....1,500 men

12. 3rd. Cavalry Division (Gen.WANG CHI FANG) (王奇峰) - Chohsien
(4 Cavalry Regiments).....2,500 men

13. 4th. Cavalry Division (Gen. KUO CHI PANG) (郭希鵬) - Chohsien
(4 Cavalry Regiments).....2,500 men

14. 19th. Cavalry Brigade (Gen. CHENG TA CHANG) (鄭大章) - Liuling
(2 Cavalry Regiments).....1,000 men

TOTAL: 14 Infantry Divisions, 3 Divisions and 1 Brigade of Cavalry, representing an effective total of approximately 130,000 men.

In addition the troops stationed in the Kalgan region (40th. Division of the 29th. Army - Gen. LIU JU MING (劉汝明)), were reinforced between July 15 and August 1, by the following units: (40th. Division - 6 Infantry Regts. - 10,000 men)

4th. Division (Gen. WANG WEI LING) (王萬齡), from Tsingng, Suiyuan.

25th. Division (Gen. KWEI LING TSENG) (閻麟徵), from Tatung, Shansi.
(4 Infantry Regst., one group artillery - 8000 men)

40th. Independent Brigade (Gen. HSU CHUNG YO) (徐中嶽), from Hweihui, Honan.
(3 Infantry Regts., - 5,000 men)

2nd. Cavalry Brigade (Gen. HSIA TSE MING 夏子明), from Shensi
(2 Cavalry Regiments - 1,000 men)

Part of these troops commenced their advance towards Nankow Pass on August 2. The Pass has been held up to the present by a detachment of the 40th. Division.

As for the Japanese troops operating in North China, the number, on August 1, it would appear does not exceed four mixed brigades including the brigade which was statiomed in the Peiping and Tientsin districts prior to July 8. (Mixed Brigade commanded by Major General KAWABE). The three other brigades arrived between July 12 and 25 from Kwantung and Korea via Shanhaikwan. They are part of the 5th (1), 14th (2) and 20th (3) Divisions.

(1) - 5th. Hiroshyma Division - Lieut-General ISOGAI
(2) - 14th. Utsonomiya Division - Lieut-General KAWAGISHI.
(3)- 20th. Korean Division - Lieut-General DOIHARA.

During the course of the recent hostilities, the North China Mixed Brigade (three infantry regiments and one artillery regiment) and the Mixed Brigade of the 20th. Division (two infantry and one artillery regiments, operated in the Peiping district whilst the Mixed Brigadds of the 5th. and 14th. Divisions (each comprising two infantry and one artillery regiments), operated in the vicinity of Tientsin.

These trrops amount to approximately 35,000 men in addition to 8,000 men of the Mixed Brigade which is now being transferred from Shanhaikwan to Peiping.

TRANSLATION OF [illegible] REPORT 1979/S DATED 27.7.37.

SECRET

Subject: Chin[illegible] troops quartered in the vicinity of Shanghai.

Reference: Chinese Army.
National Defence.

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On July 20, 1937 the following Chinese troops were stationed in the surrounding districts of Shanghai:

Changshu	
Headquarters and units of the 261st. Brigade of the 87th. Division (HQS is located at Kiangyin)	3,000 men
HQS of the 260th. Brigade of the 87th. Division and the 319th. Regiment.	1,500 "
HQS and 2 groups of the 3rd. Regt. of Independent Artillery.	24 guns
Taitsang	
HQS and 4 companies of the 520th. Regt.	700 men
One group of the 3rd. Independent Artillery Regiment.	12 guns
Kiating	
One batallion of the 520th. Regiment	500 men
Tachang	
Two companies of the 520th. Regiment	300 "
Soochow (HQS of the 88th. Division is located at Wusieh, to where it was transferred from Nanking in January 1937)	
HQS of the 263rd. Brigade of the 88th. Division and the 526th. Regiment (less than one company)	1,350 "
Kunshan	
One company of the 526th. Regiment	150 "
Sungkiang	
HQS of the 168th. Brigade of the 56th. Division. 335th. Regiment of this Brigade (less than one company). 336th. Regiment of this Brigade (less than two companies).	2,550 (2550)
Tsingpu	
One company of the 336th. Regiment	150 "
Kinshan	
-do-	150 "
Fensieng	
One company of the 335th. Regiment	150 "
TOTAL:	10,500 men 36 guns

These figures do not exceed those of the beginning of October 1936 (Seereport 1352/S of October 14, 1936). They are far less than those figures of the end of October of the same year, when high tension existed between Japan and China.

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TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT 1557/S DATED 10.1.1937.

SECRET

No. S. B. D. 7552 18-2-37

SUBJECT : Troop movements during the period December 10, 1936 - January 10, 1937.

REFERENCE; National Defence. Chinese Armies. Sian Rebellion.

Following the Sian revolt, numerous government units were transferred, during the second half of December 1936, to Shensi and Honan. The greater part of these troops arenow stationed in the Lunghai Railway zone.

The following is a list of the units transferred:

UNITS.	FORMER LOCATION.	PRESENT LOCATION.
17th. Army HQS. (Gen. HSU TING YAO) 徐庭瑤	Kaifeng, Honan	Tungkwan, Shensi.
2nd. Division (Gen. HUANG CHI) 黃杰	Hsuchow, Kiangsu	-do-
8th. Division (Gen. TAO SHIH YO) 陶峙岳	Tsinyuan, Kansu	Wufung-Paoki, Shensi.
10th. Division (Gen. LI ME AN) 李默庵	Chengchow, Honan	Lonan-Hwahsien, Shensi.
13th. Division (Gen. HWEI YAO HWANG) 萬耀煌	Tatung, Shansi	Sienyang, Shensi.
21st. Division (Gen. LI HSI CHOW) 李仙洲	Taiyuan, Shansi	Tungkwan-Hankuokwan, Shensi.
23rd. Division (Gen. LI PI FAN) 李必蕃	Chungking, Szechuan	Hanchung-Fowping, Shensi.
24th. Division (Gen. CHU KE HSIANG) 許克祥	Taiyuan, Shansi	Fenniang, Shensi.
28th. Division (Gen. TUNG CHAO) 董釗	Chengtu, Szechuan	Cheshui-Hwayin, Shensi.
33rd. Division (Gen. FENG SHING YEN) 馮治賢	Kaifeng, Honan	Tungkwan, Shensi.
44th. Division (Gen. HSIAO CHIN TSOU) 蕭之楚	Loyang, Honan	Lantien-Lonan, Shensi.
60th. Division (Gen. CHENG PEI) 陳沛	Kashing, Chekiang	Loyang, Honan.

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76th. Division (Gen. CHANG FANG) (張鈁)	Western Fukien	Chengchow, Honan.
78th. Division (Gen. KWEI YUN TSING) (桂永清)	Nanking, Kiangsu	Hwahsien-Weinan, Shensi.
79th. Division (Gen. HWEI SUNG PU) (樊松甫)	Taiyuan, Shansi	Tungkwan, Shensi.
96th. Division (Gen. CHAO HSI KWANG) (趙錫光)	Hankow, Hupeh	Shangnan-Tzekingkwan, Shensi.
99th. Division (Gen. KUO SUNG CHUN) (郭松椿)	Tatung, Shansi	Takinkwan, Shensi.
20th. Division Newly organised (Gen. HAO TZE CHU) (郝子華)	Kashing, Chekiang	Loyang-Chenchih, Honan.
33rd. Independent Bgde. (Gen. TANG YUN HSIEN) (唐雲仙)	Tatung, Shansi	Sienyang, Shensi.
2nd. Artillery Brgde. (Gen. WANG WU HWA) (王和華)	Hankow, Hupeh	Tungkwan, Shensi.
6th. Regt. of Artillery (Col. CHI HSUEH TSENG) (紀雪曾)	Tienshui, Kansu	Wukung, Shensi.
20th. Regt. of Artllry. (Col. KING KWEI PI) (金奎璧)	Fencheng, Suiyuan	Hwayin, Shensi.
26th. Regt. of Artllry. (Col. CHIA TSING HAI) (賈清海)	Chengchow, Honan	Cheshui, Shensi.
29th. Regt. of Artllry. (Col. CHANG CHIEN) (張倩)	Chekiang	Chengchow, Honan.
Mobile Machine Gun Detachment. (Gen. WANG KING YU) (王金鈺)	Taiyuan, Shansi	Tungkwan, Shensi.
2nd. Tank Detachment (18 Tanks)	Loyang, Honan	Tungkwan, Shensi.

The following are the movements of the other units during the period under review:

1. 19th. Division (Gen. LI CHIO) (李覺), transferred from Hunan to Chekiang.

2. 26th. Division (Gen. LIU YU TSING) 劉雨卿, transferred from Kweiyang (Kweichow) to Chengtu (Szecguen).

3. 49th. Division (Gen. WU CHEN CHENG) (吳誠仁), transferred from Kashing (Chekiang) to Sungkiang, to Fengyen, to Tsingpu and to Kingshan (Kiangsu).

4. 55th. Division (Gen. YUAN CHAO CHANG) (袁肇昌), transferred from Kashan (Chekiang) and Sungkiang (Kiangsu) to Hsuchow (Northern Kiangsu).

5. 63rd. Division (Gen. CHENG KWANG TSUNG) (陳光中), transferred from Hunan to Chekiang.

6. 32nd. Independent Brigade (Gen. LIANG HWA CHENG) (梁華盛), transferred from Kweiyang (Kweichow) to Chengtu (Szechuan).

7. 7th. Brigade of Artillery (Gen. CHIAO FANG) (喬方); transferred from Loyang (Honan) to Hankow (Hupeh). (The 7th. Brigade of Artillery, which formerly comprised part of the troops of Marshal CHANG HSUEH LIANG and which was stationed at Loyang, surrendered to the Central Government immediately after the Sian rebellion. It has since been transferred to Hankow.)

In terminating this report we give the battle formation of the rebel troops of Marshal CHANG HUSEH LIANG and General YANG HU CHENG:-

a) TROOPS OF MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH LIANG.

51st. Army

Commander : Gen. YU HSUEH CHUNG (于学忠).
Headquarters : Lanchow, Kansu.

113th. Division

Commander : Gen. LI TSENG TANG (李振唐).
Location : Lanchow.

[illegible]8th. Division

Commander : Gen. TU CHI WU (杜继武).
Location : Lanchow.

119th. Division

Commander : Gen. SUN TE CHUAN (孫德荃).
Location : Between Lungteh and Pingliang (Kansu).

120th. Division

Commander : Gen. CHANG CHI WU (常继武).
Location : Lanchow.

10th. Cavalry Division

Commander : Gen. TAN CHIH HSING (檀自新).
Location : Chengning, Kansu.

57th. Army

Commander : Gen. HO CHIH KUO (何柱国).
Headquarters: Sian.

105th. Division

Commander : Gen. LIU TU CHUAN (刘多荃).
Location : Sian-Hwachinshih, Shensi.

106th. Division

Commander : Gen. SHEN KE YUAN (沈克原).
Location : Sian.

109th. Divisoin

Commander : Gen. HO CHIH KUO (何柱国).
Location : Sian.

110th. Division

Commander : Gen. TUNG YING PING (董英斌).
Location : Lintung, Shensi.

67th. Army

Commander : Gen. WANG YI CHEH (王以哲).
Headquarters: Lintung.

112th. Division

Commander : Gen. CHANG TING CHU (张廷枢).
Location : Weinan-Lintung, Shensi.

114th. Division

Commander : Gen. MOW TSUNG YEN (牟中珩).
Location : Sian.

115th. Division

Commander : Gen. YAO TUNG FAN (姚东藩).
Location : Lintung, Shensi.

6th. Cavalry Division

Commander : Gen. PAI FENG HSIANG (白凤翔).
Location : Hwachinshih (Shensi).

107th. Division

Commander : Gen. WU KE CHENG (吴克仁).
Location : Huhsien-Tsouan, Shensi.

108th. Division

Commander : Gen. YANG TSENG CHIH (杨曾志).
Location : Sian-Tsekow, Shensi.

(The 107th. and 108th. Divisions are part of the 53rd. Army of General WAN FU LING (万福麟) (former North-Eastern troops), whose headwuarters are located at Paoting, Hopei).

b) TROOPS OF GENERAL YANG HU CHENG.

17th. Route Army

Commander-in-Chief : General YANG HU CHENG (楊虎城).
Headquarters : Sian.

(The other units forming part of the 17th. Route Army, to wit: 7th. Army (Gen. FENG SHING TSAI) (馮欽哉), composed of the 42nd. Division (Gen. KUO JANG FEN) (郭仰汾) and the 12th. and 13th. newly organised divisions and the newly organised 1st. Army (Gen. TENG PAO SHAN) (鄧寶珊) (1st. and 2nd. Infantry Divisions, 12th. Brigade of Cavalry, and the 5th. Independent Regiment of Artillery), which are stationed in Shensi and Kansu, remained faithful to the Central Government.)

38th. Army

Commander : Gen. SUN HWEI CHIH (孫蔚如).
Location : Sian

17th. Division

Commander : Gen. SUN HWEI CHIH (孫蔚如).
Location : Sian-Sanyuan-Kaolin, Shensi.

1st. Brigade of Military Police

Location : Sian-Lintung, Shensi.

2nd. Brigade of Military Police

Location : Sian-Lintung, Shensi.

3rd. Brigade of Military Police

Location : Pucheng, Shensi.

Educational Regiment

Location : Lintung, Shensi.

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 1458/3 OF DECEMBER 19, 1936.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7552
Date 6-1-37

TROOP MOVEMENTS DURING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 21 TO TILL DECEMBER 10, 1936.

26 DEC. 1936

As a result of the hostilities on the SUIYUAN/CHARHAR border the National Commission of Military Affairs has reinforced the troops stationed in Suiyuan. During the period under review (October 21 - December 10), the following units have been transferred to this province:-

1. 4th. Division (Gen. WANG HWEI LING) (王惠凌) from Chengchow, Honan.
2. 13th. " (" HWEI YAO HWANG) (惠耀煌) " Wushenkwan, Honan.
3. 41st. " (" CHAN TSENG HAN) (陳振漢) " Wantu, Hopei.
4. 68th. Shanse Division (LI FU YING) (李服膺) " Tatung, Shansé.
5. 89th. Division (Gen. TANG HENG PAI) (湯恩伯) " Suiteh, Shensi.
6. 99th. " (" KUO SUNG CHUN) (郭松春) " Kweichow.
7. 7th. Cavalry Division (Gen. MENG PING YO) (門炳岳) from Loyang.
8. 33rd. Independent Brigade (Gen. TANG YUN HSI) (湯雲仙) FROM Kweiyang.

Troops already stationed in Shansi have also been reinforced by the following troops:-

1. 21st. Division (Gen. LI HSI CHOW) (李仙洲) from Shihkiachwang, Hopei.
2. 24th. " (" CHU KE HSIANG) (許克祥) from Kansu.
3. 79th. " (" HWEI SUNG POU) (樊松甫) from Kweichow.
4. 20th. Artillery Regiment (Col. KING KWEI PI) (金奎璧) from Kweiyang.

As a result of the refusal of the troops of Marshal CHANG HSUEH LIANG to fight against the red armies, the Commission of Military Affairs has been forced to augment the defence of Kansu where the following troops have been transferred:-

1. 1st. newly organised Army (Gen. TENG PAO SHAN) (鄧寶珊) from Northern Shensi.
2. 25th. Division (Gen. KWEI LING TSENG) (閻揮鄰) from Hunan.
3. 35th. Division (Gen. MA HUNG PING) (馬鴻賓) from Linwu, Ninghsia.
4. 43rd. Division (Gen. CHOW HSIANG TSOU) (周祥初) from Hangchow.
5. 97th. Division (Gen. KUNG LING HSING (孔令恒) from Hweichang, Kiangsi.

6. 12th. Cavalry Brigade (Gen. SHEN PAO YU) (沈宝渝) from Northern Shansi.

In addition to the above, the following transfers are also to be noted:-

1. Headquarters of the 2nd. Route Army and the 5th. Army (Gen. HSIEH YO) (薛岳) from Kweiyang (Kweichow) to Nanking.

2. Headquarters of the 16th. Route Army and of the 10th. Army (Gen. HSU YUAN CHUAN) from Shasi (Hupeh) to Wanhsien (Szechuen).

3. Headquarters of the 22nd. Route Army and of the 2nd. Army (Gen. CHIANG TING WEN) from Chuanchow (Fukien) to Kienning (Northern Fukien).

4. Headquarters of the 9th. Army (Gen. HAO MONG LING) (郝梦龄) from Kweiyuan to Chengtu (Szechuen).

5. 23rd. Division (Gen. LI PI FAN) (李必蕃) from Kwenming (Yunnan) to Chungking (Szechuen).

6. 16th Division (Gen. CHWANG LIANG CHI) (張亮基) from Kweichow to Western Hunan.

7.

7. 31st. Division (Gen. SHIH KING CHANG) (池庆昌) from Henyang to Nantungchow (Kiangsu).

8. 54th. Division (Gen. HAO MONG LING) from Kweiyang to Chengtu.

9. 87th. Division (Gen WANG KING KIU) (王敬玖) from Hankow to Nanking.

10. 157th. Division (Gen. HUANG CHE WEN) (黄哲文) from Heyuan (Kwantung) to CHuanchow (Fukien).

11. 46th. Independent Brigade (Gen. PAO KANG) (鮑剛) from Wuhu, (Anhwei) to Siuning (South East Anhwei).

12. 7th. newly organised brigade (Gen. LI TSUNG KAI) (李宗鎧) from Ichang (Hupeh) to Wanhsien (Szechuen).

13.

13. 4th. newly organised Cavalry Brigade (Gen. MA HSI WEN) (馬南犧文) from Kweiyang to Nanking

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SECRET

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH FOREIGN REPORT NO. 1467/S DATED DECEMBER 14,1936.

Subject: Situation on the Suiyuan-Charhar Frontier.

Reference: Sino-Japanese Relations - National Defence.

It is extremely difficult to give an account of the events now taking place in Suiyuan without first having some insight as to the geographical pecularities of this province, and also having a retrospective glimpse of the struggles of the Russians, Chinese and at last the Japanese for this part of Mongolia.

Poor and without natural resources, an undefined succession of plains where grass rarely is to be seen, this province, where in winter the cold is intense, has been for all time the centre of an extensive cattle (pony) breeding ground. To the north, the desert character of the soil has been a barrier against the Russian penetration, whilst to the South on the border of Shansi, the fertility of the valleys has caused an incessant influx of Chinese colonists, who, farmers by nature, have compelled their Mongolian counterparts to withdraw towards the north. (The population of Inner Mongolia comprises 12,000,000 inhabitants, of which 2,500,000 only are Mongolians). It is in the enmity and antagonism between the nomadic and sedentary tribes that the source of all the difficulties which have separated the Mongols and Chinese can be seen.

Even in 1911 the Chinese was considered by the Mongolian as an enemy and the enmity between the two races at that time was very bitter; but the arid nature of the soil of the North of Inner Mongolia had prevented the Russian influence from extending as far as Ourga with the result that the old social system of the times of Gengis Khan was still able to exist. Inner Mongolia guarded its millenial outlook with its feudalism and princes, its lamas and its monks for whom the greater part of the shepherds and farmers worked like slaves. The artificial delimitation of Mongolia into provinces after the proclamation of the Republic of China did not change the state of these affairs. But in

uniting, under an administration more and more purely Chinese, those Mongolian plains as territory for Chinese colonisation, the Chinese Government only accentuated the desire for autonomy of the Mongols.

From Ourga the liberation movement was launched, and in 1912 Outer Mongolia, with the support of Russia, declared its independance. The Mongols of the South, supported by the Ourga Mongols, declared themselves as being against the Chinese and requested a Union with Outer Mongolia with the object of forming a single State. The Russian Government in power after the Treaty of Portsmouth having recognized Japanese influence in the Western part of Inner Mongolia, was unable to seriously support the independance movement of the Mongolians of the South and in 1916 this embryo separatist movement was crushed by YUAN SHIH KAI. After the sovietisation of Outer Mongolia in 1923-4, fearing for their privileges, the Mongol princes and clergy turned towards China and joined themselves to this country. Thus is explained the reason why Russian expansion has progessed no further, the rapid making and opening of a railway line from Peiping to Paotow and the complete social order which reigned in Inner Mongolia up till 1931, when Manchuria was occupied by the Japanese.

It was no longer the same question after the occupation of Jehol by Japan and the creation by the Manchukuoan Government of Mongolian autonomous districts. Measures taken by the Japanese to extend their influence among the Mongols of the South provoked many hot-brained sporadic movements. In the first half of September, 1933, a conference of Mongolian princes took place at Pailingmiao under the preidency of Prince TEH WANG (德王), who was at this time, a member of the Charhar provincial Government. At the termination of the conference, a telegram requesting the creation of an autonomous regime for Inner Mongolia was despatched to the Nanking Government. Although this telegram clearly stated the loyalty of the signatories towards the Nanking Government, the goverment saw - not without reason however - the menace of a

separatist movement fomented by Japanese agents. In order to thwart thos movement, Nanking created in 1934 (March) a "Political Commission for Mongolian Autonomy," a type of Mongolian autonomous government. The headquarters were at Pailingmiao and it was was placed under the presidency of Prince YUN, chief of the Ulantsab tribe.

With the formation of this commission, it became quite evident that the principal role was being played, not by the president, but by the Secretary-General of the Commission, Prince TEH WANG. Having pro-Japanese tendencies - he studied in Japan - Prince TEH easily fell under the influence of Japanese agents whp promised him their moral and financial support. In April, and May 1935 Prince TEH made several trips to Hsinking. According to the terms of an agreement drawn up at that time between the Prince and the Government of Manchukuo, assistance was promised the Prince for the organisation of a Mongolian army along modern lines, and the creation of an independant Mongolian state, allied to Manchukuo, and of which he would become the supreme head.

In order to realise these projects, it was necessary at first to lessen the authority of General CHANG CHIH CHUNG (張自忠), president at this time of the Charhar Provincial Government, who had tried by all means to limit the carrying of the Autonomy agreed to in March 1934. The occupation in May and June, 1935 by Japanese garrisons, of Dolonor and other strategic points in Charhar, compelled General CHANG to take a stand against the Japanese. Following protests from the Japanese, the Central Government disowned him, and the HO YING CHING - UMETSU (何应欽一梅津) Agreement acknowledged the new Japanese conquest.

For several months, the terms of this verbal agreement were interpreted and distorted by the Japanese to permit them to justify their successive encroachments and those of Prince TEH. In order to end the growing influence of the Prince, the Chinese Government decided to finish with him. It decided on January 25, 1935 to divide those territories administered for nearly two years by the Political Commission of Inner

Mongolia, and placed Western Suiyuan under the direction of an new Commission which took the name of the Autonomous Political Commission of the banners and leagues of Suiyuan. Prince SHA (沙王) was named President and General YEN HSI SHAN (阎锡山) "protector." Although the headquarters of Prince TEH remain at Pailingmiao (Suiyuan), the creation of this organ has limited the activities of Prince Teh in Mongolian affairs in Charhar.

Defence measures taken by the Nanking Government have prevented the "peaceful" expansion of Japanese influence on all of Inner Mongolia and they have obliged the Japanese to envisage the maintenance of measures of a political nature already taken by military operations. Without running the risk of being accused of exaggeration, one can state that the occupation of Suiyuan has been considered for a long time by the Japanese or rather by its military, as a matter of vital importance. From a strategic point of view, the transformation of Suiyuan into a part of Manchukuo would have for the Japanese the advantage of cutting all lines of communication between Shansi and Soviet Mongolia and the creation of an independant Mongol State is not realisable without the inclusion of Suiyuan in the territory of the new State.

In order not to aggravate the present Sino-Japanese situation, as an aggressor, the Japanese Staff-Major appears to have wanted to realise the conquest of Suiyuan by the use of auxiliary forces - of followers. Towards the end of 1935, he commenced the reorganisation of the Mongol Army of Teh Wang and the creation of other detachments of Manchu-Mongol troops. At the beginning of the year Prince Teh was almost in open rebellion against the Chinese Government. The creation of the Autonomous Political Commission of the Banners and Leagues of Suiyuan could only increase his grudge and ill-will. The mutiny on February 21 of a thousand members of the Peace Preservation Corps at Pailingmiao, paid by the agents of General FU TSO YI (傅作义) and the transformation by Nanking on July 21 of the Autonomous Political Commission of Inner Mongolia into the Political Commission

of the Mongolian Leagues and Banners of Charhar must have upset him even more and compelled him to define his attitude. Further, the Japanese were able to profit from the losses of cattle caused by the rigorous winter of 1935-6 and were able to attach to themselves the Mongolian princes whilst making advances to them - advances which the Chinese News Agency Kuomin has estimated at fifty millions of yen. The organisation of the "auxiliary" forces was finished in August 1936, when the Kwantung Army Headquarters sent them into action.

At this time - towards the end of September 1936 - the allied Manchukuo-Mongolian forces comprised:-

1) 1st. Group ; Some 10,000 badly equipped Mongolian cavalry troops of Prince Teh Wang, having their Headquarters at the Chapssu Monastery to the north of Pailingmiao.
2) 2nd. Group ; General LI SHOU HSIN's (李傳信) self-styled Manchukuo-Mongolian "irregulars". In actual fact, this group was formed from the 3rd. Infantry Division and the 3rd. Independent Cavalry Brigade of the Manchukuo Army. Its strength was about 15,000 men and its headquarters was located at Shangtu.
3) 3rd. Group ; Troops composed of bandits of General WANG YING (王英), who called themselves the "anti-communist autonomous army." They were about ten to 15 thousand strong (infantry and cavalry). Their headquarters was at Changpei.

(The troops of TEH WANG and General LI SHOU HSIN have Japanese advisers and instuctors. As for WANG YING's men, they have no Japanese instructors, but one adviser, Colonel TANAKA.)

TEH WANG's group was supported by five Manchukuoan cavalry brigades (the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th brigades), which are regular Manchukuoan units organised in 1932 by the Japanese. These brigades which were stationed along the Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier, were in May-July, 1936, transferred to Charhar, where they were concentrated, it appears, in the Taerham-Seyutzewang regions. Their strength was about eight to ten thousand men.

The total strength of the Manchukuo-Mongolian troops prepared to take part in the Suiyuan operations was approximately 50,000 men. Of these men, the group of General LI SHOU HSIN and the regular Manchukuo brigades were well eqipped and possessed modern arms and accoutrments : automatic rifles, machine-guns, trench mortars, artillery, tanks and aeroplanes. All the technical units (aviation and tank units) were placed under the direct command of Japanese officers and had a mixed staff - Japanese-Manchukuo and Japanese-Mongolian.

From the Chinese side, the defence of Suiyuan, prior to October 1, 1936, was solely in the hands of the troops of General FU TSO YI (35th. Army), who comprised one division of infantry (73rd) and two divisions and one brigade of cavalry - altogether about 18,000 men. The concentration of Manchukuo-Mongolian troops on the Suiyuan-Charhar frontier compelled General CHIANG KAI SHEK to reinforce the defence of this province. During October the 70th, 71st and 72nd. divisions and one division of cavalry were transferred from Shansi. Another division of cavalry (2nd) was transferred from Shansi.

In November, these troops were further stengthened by one division from Shansi (58th), by six divisions (4th.15th. 41st., 68th., 89th and 99th) and one independant brigade (33rd) of the Central Government forces, by one division of cavalry (7th) and by three squadrons of aeroplanes (27 machines), which brought the strength of the troops stationed at Suiyuan to 10 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 independant brigade, 3 squadrons of aeroplanes, 5 divisions of cavalry - a total of about 120,000 men.

In addition, during November, a strong reserve was formed at Taiyuan (Capital of Shansi), comrpising of two Shansi divisions (66th. and 67th), of three Central Government divisions, (21st. 24th. and 79th) and one regiment of artillery - about 50,000 men altogether.

The month of October was marked by certain activities of

reconnaissance detachments. Several skirmishes on the Eastern Suiyuan frontier took place. After this, the Government forces deployed in arc like formation from Tichon to Paotow in order to protect the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Line. At the end of the month, the press officially announced that Prince TEH had sent to General FU TSO YI, the governor of Suiyuan, the following ultimatum:

1) The return to the jurisdiction of the Charhar Mongolian Political Commission of the Banners placed under the control of Suiyuan since January 1935.
2) Abolition of all military works erected by the Suiyuan authorities to the South of Pailingmiao and the raising of the economic blockade against Pailingmiao.
3) Return of arms and ammunition belonging to the Pailingmiao Peace Preservation Corps, which the Suiyuan authorities had seized when certain elements of the Corps had mutinied during the Spring and turned over to the army of General FU TSO YI.
4) Payment by the Suiyuan authorities of $200,000.00, previously deducted on the Mongolian taxes, as liquidation expenses of the "Mongolian Autonomous Political Commission," of Pailingmiao, and
5) Punishment of all those implicated and concerned in the revolt of the Pailingmiao Peace Preservation Corps.

General FU TSO YI refused to consider these demands, as a result of which Prince TEH received a telegram from Nanking reproaching him for his open rebellion.

The attack which was expected was launched on November 5. Coming from Shangtu, their base of departure, the Manchukuo-Mongolian troops marched on Taolin and Hsinho, two strategic positions covering the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Line. Contact with their objects was made on November 11. On November 15, the invaders made violent attacks on Taolin, but were repulsed. On November 18 the Chinese troops successfully launched a

counter-attack against the troops of WANG YING in the region of Hungerhertu and dislodged them from their positions. The Mongolian troops then concentrated themselves at Pailingmiao with the object of attacking Kuyuan and Wuchuan, to the north of Kweihwa. The Suiyuan troops did not allow themselves to be taken by surprise and on November 23 they launched a sharp attack against Pailingmiao and occupied it on the morning of November 24, compelling their adversaries to retreat to the edge of the province.

After his defeat at Pailingmiao, Prince TEH, according to the Chinese information and press agencies, suffered from a diplomatic illness. He was going, they said, to surrender to the Government troops. He did nothing. Indeed, under Japanese pressure, his troops, supported by those of his allies, launched a counter-offensive against Pailingmiao on November 30.

This counter-offensive was brought to a halt on December 4 by the Government troops, who pushed on towards the East. The invaders retreated to Tamiao located some 100 kilometres to the north-east of Pailingmiao and their made ~~their~~ there new base of operations. On December 7, the Chinese troops occupied Wulanhwa, near Tamiao and on the 10th. at 11 a.m. Tamio was taken. One entire division (7th) of Prince TEH was annihilated. Several commanders of WANG YING's troops surrendered themselves, including SHIH YU SHAN (石玉山), cavalry commander on the 8th. and CHIN HSIEN CHANG (秦憲章), infantry brigade commander on the 9th.

The victory of the Chinese troops seems greatly due to these defections, provoked by the customary tactics of General CHIANG KAI SHEK. Indeed, enticing sums of money were offered to the Mongols and Manchukoans to come over to the Chinese side. (This information was published in a "Central News" telegram of November 26.) A general could receive as much as $60,000.00, whilst a group of soldiers could obtain as much as $5,000.00 if they brought with them a field gun or an anti-aircraft quick-firer.

L E G E N D E.

Position des troupes chinoises au 1er Novembre 1936.

xxxxxxxxxxx Position des troupes chinoises au 25 Novembre 1936.

-x-x-x-x-x- Position des troupes chinoises au 10 Décembre 1936.

Zônes de concentration des troupes mongole-mandchoues à la veille de l'ouverture des hostilités, le 1er Novembre 1936

Quartier général d'Armée de Marche.

Quartier général d'Armée.

Quartier général de Division d'Infanterie.

Quartier général de Brigade d'Infanterie.

Quartier général de Division de Cavalerie.

Quartier général de Brigade de Cavalerie.

SECRET

TRANSLATION OF FRENCH POLICE REPORT NO. 1353/S DATED OCTOBER 31, 1936.

SUBJECT: Troop movements during period from 20-9-36 to 20-10-36.

REFERENCE: National Defence.
Disposition of Chinese Troops.

As a result of the settlement of the Kwantung-Kwangsi problem, the Japanese menace in the Shanghai region and the concentration of Japanese-Manchukuo troops on the Charhar-Suiyuam frontier, the National Military Commission has been oblighed to proceed with the regrouping of troops in order to concentrate them in the regions most menaced.

During the period September 20 - October 20, the following movements of troops have been made:

1) Nanking troops evacuate Kwantung.

The eight Nanking Divisions (1st, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 93rd and 98th) which, during August, were transferred to Kwantung, have evacuated this province and have now been transferred to the following districts:

1st. Division.	-	East Kansu.
4th, 6th, 10th & 14th.	-	Peking-Hankow Rly. Zone.
11th.	-	Nanking
93rd.	-	Chekiang
98th.	-	Kiukiang

2) Concentration of troops in the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow region.

In addition to our reports 1201/2 of 6-10-36 and 1352/S of 20-10-36, during the period under review, ten divisions (11th, 36th, 43rd, 49th, 55th, 60th, 78th, 88th, 90th, and the newly formed 20th) and 4 independant brigades (34th, 35th, 38th and 11th) have reinforced the troops stationed in this region. Of this total:

Six divisions (36th, 43rd, 55th, 60th, 78th, and 20th) and 3 brigades (34th, 38th and 11th) were transferred from Kiangsi.

One division (90th) and one brigade (34th) transferred from Chekiang.

One division (43rd) transferred from Fukien.

One division (88th) from Hupeh and

One division (11th) from Kwangtung (see above)

3) Concentration of troops in the Peking-Hankow Railway Zone.

Prior to October 1, 1936 the following troops were stationed in the Peking-Hankow Railway Zone:

Eleven Infantry Divisions (25th,32nd,33rd,39th, 41st,82nd,91st, 116th,117th,141st and 142nd).

One independant brigade (40th).

One independant artillery brigade (2nd).

One division (5th) and two brigades (13th and 14th) of cavalry - about 110,000 men.

During the course of the first fortnight of October, the following units have been transferred to this region:

Thirteen infantry divisions (4th,6th,10,13th,14th,21st, 34th, 44th, 47th, 51st,59th,96th, and 129th)

Five independant brigades (3rd,21st,22nd,43rd, and 44th).

One independant artillery regiment (26th) and

Three cavalry brigaeds (2nd, 3rd and 15th), which makes the present strength of the troops in this area as follows:

24 infantry divisions.

6 independant brigades.

1 brigade and 1 regiment of independant artillery.

1 division and 5 brigades of cavalry - a total of about

260,000 men (see 1).

Of the units transferred to this district:

Three divisions (2,47,129) and 2 brigdes (3,21 and 22) came from Hupeh,

Three divisions (51,59 and 96) from Hunan,

Two divisions (13 and 21) from Kweichow,

Four divisions (4,6,10 and 14) from Kwangtung,

One division (34) and two brigades (43 and 44) from Shansi.

4) Reinforcment of troops in Suiyuan.

During the period September 20 - OCtober 20, three infantry divisions (70,71 and 72) and one cavalry division (2nd) have been transferred to Suiyuan, in order to reinforce the provincial troops. Of this number:

Two divisions (70 and 72) came from Shansi and one division (72) from Shensi.

Other transfers include:

1st. Army HQS (General Hu Tsung Nan) transferred from Kwangtung to Kansu.
28th. Army HQS (GenLIU CHIEN HSU) from Hunan to Changsha.
19th. Army HQS (Gen. WANG TSING KUO) from Western Shansi to Suiyuan.
7th. Division HQS (Gen. TSENG FAN TSUNG) from Northern Shensi to Kansu.
28th. Division HQS (Gen. Tung Tsao) from Northern Hupeh to Chengtu.
1st. Cavalry Brigade HQS (Gen. Chang Chao Tang) from Northern Shensi to Tienshui (Kansu).
1st. Artillery Brigade HQS (Gen. Hse Wen Kwei) from Northern Shensi to Tienshui (Kansu).

APPENDIX.

TROOPS STATIONED IN THE PEKING HANKOW RAILWAY ZONE.

OCTOBER 20, 1936.

HANKOW.

HQS of the 8th. Route Army.	(Gen. HO CHENG CHUN)
HQS of the 13th. Army	(-do-)
34th. Division	(Gen. Chang Nei Hwei).
82nd "	(Gen. Chang Kang)
96th "	(Gen. Chao Hsi Kwang)
22nd. Independant Brigade	(Gen. Hsou Te Cheng).
2nd. independant cavalry Brigade	(Gen. Hwa Tseng Tsou).
3rd. " " "	(Gen. Li Ting Wu)
2nd. " artillery "	(Gen. Wang Wu Hua).

SIAOKAN.

51st. Division	(Gen.Cheng Yu Hsing).

WUSHENGKWANG

13th. "	(Gen.Hwei Yao Hwang).

SINYANG.

59th. "	(Gen. Hou Han Ying).

HSUCHANG.

129th. "	(Gen.Chou Heng Chang).

Chengchow.

HQS of the 1st. Route Army.	(Gen.Liu Shih).
4th. Division	(Gen. Wang Wei Ling).
6th. "	(Gen. Chou Yen).
10th. "	(Gen. Li Me An).
142nd. "	(Gen. Li CHi).
26th. independant artillery Regt.	(Col. Chia Tsing Hai).

KAIFENG.

HQS of the 17th. Army	(Gen.Hsu Ting Yao)
" " " 32nd "	(Gen. Shang Chang)
32nd. Division	(Gen.Li Yuan Hwei).

LOYANG.

HQS of the 26th. Army	(Gen.Hsiao Chih Tsou).
44th. Division	(Gen " " ").
47th. "	(Gen.Shang Kwei Yun Hsiang).
43rd. independant brigade	(Gen. Liu Tseng Tsing).

KUNGHSIEN.

44th. Independant Brigade	(Gen.Chang Hua Tang).

SINSIANG

HQS of the 40th. Army	(Gen.Pang Ping Hsiung).
39th. Division	(-do-).

WEIHWEI

5th. Cavalry Division	(Gen. Li Fu Wu).

CHANGTEH

33rd. Division	(Gen. Feng Shing Yen)

HANTAN

21st. Independant Brigade	(Gen.Kwei King Lo)

SHUNTEH

14th. Division	(Gen.Sung Keng Tang)

SHIHKIACHWANG AND CHENTING TAIYUAN RLY. ZONE.

14th. Divison	(Gen.Hao Kwei Chwang)
21st. "	(Gen. Li Hsi Chou)
25th. "	(Gen. Kwei Ling Tseng)
3rd. Independant Brigadd	(Gen.Feng Yu Hsi)
15th. Independant Cavalry Brigade	(Gen. Li Tia Ching).

CHENGTING.

91st. Division	(Gen. Fenf Chou Hai)
40th. Independant Brigade	(Gen.Hsu Tsung Yo)

WANGTU

41st. Division	(Gen. Chang Tseng Han).

SECRET

Translation of French Report dated October 20, 1936

Concentration of Chinese troops in Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas.

Following the strained relationship between China and Japan, the Commission of National Military Affairs (General Chiang Kai Shek) has reinforced the troops stationed in the Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas..

A/ Soochow-Nanking area

Before September 20 the following troops were stationed in this region :

1) The 87th Division (General WANG KING KIU - 王敬久), the units of which were distributed between Kiangying and Changshu.

2) Four regiments of the Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps, quartered in the Chingkiang area.

3) The Instructional Division, quartered at Nanking.

4) The 23rd Independent Artillery Regiment, stationed at Nanking.

5) The 8th(?) Liaison Regiment, stationed at Nanking and

6) The 1st Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Nanking.

Between September 22 and October 3, the following units appeared to have been transferred into this region :

11th Division (General KAO LI TSU) (甘麗初)

36th Division (General SUNG CHI LIEN - 宋希濂)

78th Division (General KWEI YUNG TSING - 桂永清)

88th Division (General SHEN YUAN LIANG - 沈元良)

3rd Independent Artillery Regiment (Colonel LI TE MING - 李德明)

4th Independent Artillery Regt. (Colonel KUNG KING KWEI - 孔慶桂)

Defence works are understood to have been thrown up at Kiating and Yushan.

At Nanking, the surrounding hills - Tse Ching Shan (紫金山), Yu Hwa Tai (雨花台), Chi Ming Shi (鷄鳴寺) and Tang Shan, have been declared fortified zones and the construction of shelters, artillery platforms etc has been pushed forward. Emplacements for anti-aircraft guns have been constructed near the walls of the capital.

B/ Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area

Before September 20, the 57th Division commanded by General LI SUNG SHAN (李松山) was stationed in the Kashing area.

Between September 22 and October 15, the following troops appear to have been transferred into the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area :

Head-quarters of the 4th Army; Commander-in-Chief, General WU CHI HWEI (吳奇偉).

Headquarters of the 27th army, commanded by General LI YUN CHI (李雲杰).

43rd Division under General CHOU HSIANG TSOU (周祥初)

49th Division under General WU CHEN CHENG (吳誠仁) (This division is understood to have been transferred into the Wukiang-Pingwang area from the beginning of October).

55th Division under General YUAN CHAO CHANG (阮肇昌)

60th Division under General CHEN PEI (陳沛)

90th Division under General WU CHI HWEI (吳奇偉)

20th Division (newly organised) under General HAO TSE CHIU (郝子秋)

34th Independant Brigade under General LU CHI CHIANG (羅啟疆)

35th Independant Brigade under General LI YI (李毅)

38th Independent Brigade under General PANG CHUAN TSA (潘善齊)

11th Brigade (newly organised) under General SHIH HSIU YING (石秀英)

1st Independent Artillery Regiment under Colonel LI CHIH CHUN (李微淳)

2nd Independent Artillery Regt.-mColonel CHIEN NGO CHING (李波如何)

29th Independent Artillery Regt.- Colonel CHANG CHIEN (張濬)
(Battle order given in appendix)

Defence works are understood to be in course of construction at Tsingpu and Fengyen.

In conclusion, let us note that the 300 officers who were following the courses at the Central Military Academy ~~xxxx~~ received their diplomas at the end of September; that is to say, three months before the normal end of the courses of instruction.

APPENDIX

Battle Order of Troops stationed in the Soochow-Nanking and Hangchow-Kashing-Shangkiang areas.

A/ **Soochow-Nanking area**

Units	Effectives	
Nanking (I)		
Instructional Division	10,000 men	24 guns
2nd Liaison Regt.	1,500 men	-
1st Regiment of Engineers	1,500 men	-
23rd Independent Artillery Regt. (2)		36 guns
Nanking-Chingkiang		
88th Division	10,000 men	24 guns
Ihing-Wusieh		
11th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
78th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Chinkiang		
Four regiments of Kiangsu Peace Preservation Corps	6,000 men	-
Changchow-Wusieh		
107th Brigade of the 36th Division	3,000 men	-
Soochow (3)		
Headquarters and 106th Brigade of the 36th Division	4,000 men	12 guns
4th Independent Artillery Regt.		36 guns
Weiting		
108th Brigade of the 36th Division	3,000 men	-
Wukiang, Tungli and Pingwang		
49th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Artillery Group of Central Military School		12 guns
Changshu, Foshan and Hupukow		
87th Division	10,000 men	24 guns
3rd Artillery Regiment		36 guns
TOTAL :	79,000 men;	240 guns

B/ Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang area

Units	Effectives	
Hangchow Area		
Headquarters of 4th Army		
Headquarters of 27th Army		
43rd Division	10,000 men	12 guns
179th and 180th Brigades of the 30th (?) Division	6,000 men	12 guns
90th Division ~~Division~~	10,000 men	12 guns
14th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	
38th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	
11th Brigade (newly organised)	3,000 men	
Kashing area		
55th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
57th Division	10,000 men	12 guns
Headquarters and 178th Brigade of the 60th Division	4,000 men	-
20th Division (newly organised)	10,000 men	12 guns
35th Independent Brigade	3,000 men	-
1st Independent Artillery Regt.		33 guns
2nd Independent Artillery Regt		55 (?) guns
29th Artillery Regiment		36 (?) guns
TOTAL	72,000 men;	180 guns

The 8th Gendarmerie Regiment is at Sungkiang (1,500 men)

Grand TOTAL	151,000 men	420 guns

SECRET

Translation of French Report dated October 6, 1936

Concentration of Chinese troops in Soochow-Shanghai area and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang.

Following the tension between China and Japan, the Commission of Military Affairs (General Chiang Kai Shek), is reported to have reinforced the troops stationed in the Soochow-Shanghai and Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang areas.

A/ **Soochow-Shanghai Area**

Before September 20 the 87th Division of General WANG KING KIU (王敬久) was stationed in this area and was distributed as follows : (1)

Military Headquarters - Kiangyin
259th Brigade.....Kiangyin
260th Brigade.....Taitsang-Kiating
261st Brigade.....Changshu

Between September 22 and 30 the following units appear to have been transferred into this area :

2nd Division of General KAO LI TSOU (甘麗初)
21st Division of General HSUE LI HSI CHOW (李仙洲) (2)
36th Division of General SUNG CHI LIEN (宋希濂)
78th Division of General KWEI YUNG TSING (桂永清)
264th Brigade of the 88th Division of General SHEN YUAN LIANG (沈元良) (3).

These troops are understood to be distributed as follows :

Kunshan 125th regiment of the 21st Division.

Soochow 126th regiment of the 21st Division.

Wusieh-Ihing 107th and 108th Brigades of the 36th Division.

Changshow Headquarters and 106th Brigade of 36th Division

Chenkiang-Taiyang 264th Brigade of the 88th Division.

Nanking 2nd and 78th Divisions

Nantungshow (North bank of Yangtsze) (4)
27th Division of General KAO SHIH HSIUNG (高樹勳)

Defence works are understood to be in course of construction at Kiating and Yushan.

B/ **Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang Area**

Before September 20 in the Kashing area was stationed the 57th Division of General LI SUNG SHAN (李松山). The units of this Division are distributed as follows :

Headquarters ..... Kashing
169th Brigade..... Haining
170th Brigade..... Pinghu
171st Brigade.....Kashing

Between the 22nd and 27th September the following troops appear to have been transferred into the Hangchow-Kashing-Sungkiang Area :

Headquarters of the 27th Army of General Li Yun Chi (李雲杰)
49th Division of General WU CHEN CHENG (伍誠仁)
55th Division of General YUAN CHAO CHANG (阮肇昌)

60th Division of General CHEN PEI (陈沛)
20th Division newly organised of General HAO TSE CHIU (郝子九)
34th Independent Brigade of General LU CHI CHIANG (罗启疆)
35th Independent Brigade of General LI YI (李毅)
38th Independent Brigade of General PANG CHUAN TSA (潘善吉)
2nd Independent Artillery Regiment of General CHIEN WOO CHING (金薇卿)

These troops are distributed as follows :

Hangchow

Headquarters of the 27th Army
179th and 180th Brigades of the 60th Division
49th Division
34th Independent Brigade
38th Independent Brigade

Kashing

55th Division
178th Brigade of the 60th Division
Newly organised 20th Division
35th Independent Brigade
Two groups of 2nd Independent Artillery Regiment.

Wang Kiang Ching (王江泾)(On Soochow-Kashing road)
One group of the 2nd Independent Artillery Regiment.

Defence works are believed to be in progress at Tsingpuhsien and Fengyen.

Recapitulation (Effectives)

To the North of Shanghai (between Shanghai and Nanking):

Four Divisions & two Brigades : 47,000 men approximately

To the South of Shanghai (between Shanghai and Hangchow) :

Five divisions and three brigades : approx. 60,000 men.

TOTAL approximately.....107,000 men

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(1) According to information received on Oct.3, all the units of this division are now concentrated in the Changshu-Liuho area.

(2) Only the 63rd Brigade of this division is reported to have reached its destination. The Staff and the two other brigades are believed to be still at Wuhan (Hupeh).

(3) The Military Staff and the 262nd and 263rd brigades of this division are reported to be en route for Yangchow(North bank of Yangtsze).

(4) This division is reported to have been transferred from Jukao (Kiangsu).